"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; Sunday fair; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,231. .... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

GERMANS ATTACK IN HUGE FORCE, GAINING IN WOOD WEST OF MEUSE; VAUX FORT NOT LOST, SAYS PARIS

CROWN PRINCE HITS HARD

Hurls Whole Division at French Lines to Recover Loss.

NEW FIGHT AT DOUAUMONT

Ridge Is Captured, Says Berlin, Admitting French Are Back in Vaux Fort.

STRUGGLE THERE GOES ON

German Guns Again Shell Hamlets in the Woevre with Great Fury.

LONDON, March 10.—The weight of German attack on the northern front of Verdun again shifted today to the west bank of the Meuse. There violent assaults in great force, following a bombardment of the French lines, won back port of Crow's Wood (Bois des Corbeaux) which Joffre's troops recaptured on Wednesday from the foe.

This German success, which the night bulletin of the French War Office admits, was won after several attempts in that region had collapsed under the fire of French artillery, machine guns, and rifles. The final victorious assault was made by a whole division, (20,000 men,) according to the Paris communiqué which adds that the losses sustained by the attacking troops were "out of all proportion to their objective."

Fighting was again in progress today in the Douaumont-Vaux region. The Berlin statement of yesterday that Fort de Vaux had been captured was entirely false, according to the French War Office, which not only gave out a formal denial of the capture and a flat contradiction of various other German official claims included in recent bulletins, but also asserted in the night communication that the French troops were holding the trenches at the foot of the ridge on which the fort is situated and were inflicting heavy losses upon the Germans. Today's announcement from Berlin admits, moreover, that the French, by a counterattack, "succeeded in obtaining a firm foothold in the fort."

Germans Report Wood Taken.

The town of Vaux has also been under attack today, but apparently the German efforts were vain.

To the west of Douaumont, however, the wood on Ablain Ridge has been taken by the Germans, according to Berlin. The Paris bulletin chronicles two German attacks in that region, but says they were unable to reach the French lines.

Heavy firing has been resumed by the Crown Prince's artillery in the Woevre. Eix, Moulainville, Villers, and Bonzée are being energetically shelled.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

In Artois the Germans to the west of the road to Lille exploded a mine, the crater of which we occupied.

In the Argonne Forest we shelled a German column, which was advancing toward the Montfaucon Wood.

To the west of the Meuse, where the bombardment has been uninterrupted during the day, the enemy attacked with particular violence our positions in the Bois des Corbeaux. Several attacks were repulsed successively by our artillery, infantry, and mitrailleuse fire, which did considerable execution in the enemy's ranks.

Notwithstanding losses out of all proportion to their objective, the Germans for their last attack used at least one division, and in the course of the fighting they were able to occupy again part of the Bois des Corbeaux, which we had retaken from them on March 8.

To the east of the Meuse the enemy twice attacked our trenches to the west of the village of Douaumont. Brought to a stop by our mitrailleuse and our curtain fires, the enemy was not able to reach our line at any point.

An attack which was prepared against the village of Vaux was stopped by our artillery and could not be carried out.

It is confirmed that the infantry actions which the Germans directed yesterday against the village of Vaux and against our trenches at the foot of the ridge on which Fort de Vaux is situated cost them heavy sacrifices.

In the Woevre the enemy's bombardment, which was energetically replied to by our batteries, has been intense on Eix, Moulainville, Villers-Sous-Bonchamp, and Bonzée.

The Germans dropped floating mines in the Meuse at St. Mihiel, but these were fished out before any damage was done by them.

In Lorraine we have shattered or partly destroyed enemy organizations on the front of Halleville-Bremenil.

The afternoon announcement of the French War Office reads:

In the Argonne district our artillery has bombarded certain convoys of the enemy moving along the road from Montfaucon to Avocourt.

There has been no change in the situation to the west or to the east of the River Meuse. The night passed without the enemy making any infantry attack against our positions. The bombardment, however, has continued, both sides taking part, along our front. It has been violent on the left and on the right banks of the River Meuse and intermittent in the Woevre district.

In Alsace our batteries have demolished the German trenches at Hill 426, which is to the east of Thann.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

The statement of the German Headquarters Staff is as follows:

On the eastern bank of the Meuse, during the clearing of Corbeaux Wood and enemy trenches at Bethincourt,

Continued on Page 3.

Paris Calmly Confident, but Won't Shout "Victory"; Holds Berlin Reports of Vaux Fort a Sign of Anxiety

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 10.—The change wrought by the war in French character was never better exemplified than in the restrained manner in which the favorable news from Verdun has been received. Thus Marcel Hutin, who is thought one of the publicists who is closest to authoritative opinion, writes in the Echo de Paris:

Yesterday was a good day for France. On the eighteenth day of the Verdun battle our soldiers have written one of the noblest pages in our history.

Throughout the press there is no expression of triumph, but all fully appreciate the importance of the German reports about Fort de Vaux and the number of prisoners taken. The Temps remarks:

Fort de Vaux was subjected to shell fire, but has never been attacked by infantry. Its garrison has never seen one soldier of those Sixth and Nineteenth Posen Regiments, who are said to have taken it by storm.

The Intransigeant says:

We realize that such lies show Germany's anxiety, but until the battle is ended we refuse to shout "Victory." Though national confidence has never faltered, Paris has not been beflagged since the war began. Let the Germans rejoice over every advantage. When our bells peal it will be for real victory.

Berlin Says It Decked No More for Moewe Than for Verdun

BERLIN, March 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"In the House of Commons," says an Overseas News Agency item given out today, "A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, attempted to ridicule the population of Berlin in relating how it had displayed flags after the return of the German auxiliary cruiser Möwe.

"Of course," adds the news agency, "the population of Berlin, as well as that of other German cities, is proud of the courageous achievements of German sailors, but they displayed flags to just as little an extent on this occasion as for the various successes of the Germans near Verdun, which are now reported almost every day."

RUSSIAN FLEET HARASSES TURKS

They Seek Vainly to Get Supplies Along Coast to Hard-Pressed Third Army.

PERSIAN TRIBES SUBMIT

Nationalist Committee, with Turk and German Associates, Flee from Ispahan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On the Black Sea coast the Russian fleet keeps up a steady fire on scattered detachments of Turkish troops, and, cruising along the coast, shells Turkish transport trains and checks every effort to bring up supplies to the hard-pressed Third Ottoman Army.

That the Turks are in desperate straits is shown by the fact that in spite of the presence of Russian warships they persist in trying to transport supplies along the open coast road. The Russian ships shell bridges that span the rivers, now swollen to torrents because of the melting snows, and so make the final coastal road impassable for the Turks. The want of bridges, however, does not impede the progress of the Russians, who have the fleet on their flank.

In Persia Russian prestige is increasing by leaps and bounds. The Nationalist Committee with their Turkish and German associates are evacuating Ispahan, one of their chief remaining centres in Persia. The fickle tribes of Luristan, said to have been brought over by the Germans, have been impressed by the capture of Kermanshah and are now yielding submission to the Russians.

The Tiflis paper, Kavkaz, publishes an interview with the recently captured Turkish Ambassador in Persia, Assim Bey, whom I remember as Minister of Foreign Affairs in Constantinople. Assim declared that in his opinion Russia possessed an inexhaustible power of resistance.

The calculations of German diplomacy on a holy war in Persia, with participation of the nomad tribes, had proved an irreparable error, a political mirage that would soon fade away since there were no German or Turkish forces on the Persian front and there was no likelihood that they could be sent hither after the Russian successes in Armenia.

TELL OF BRITISH DEFEAT.

Left 2,000 Dead in Trenches They Attacked, Turks Assert.

BERLIN, March 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British main force in Mesopotamia lost 2,000 killed in an attack on the Turkish troops on the right bank of the Tigris on March 8, according to an official communication issued today by the Turkish War Department, which says:

Irak Front—The British had approached slowly to the advanced Turkish trenches until they were 220 yards distant. On the morning of March 8 the British main force attacked from the right bank of the Tigris. The engagement kept up until sunset.

The British temporarily occupied part of the Turkish trenches, but they were ejected by a counterattack of the Turkish reserves.

The British withdrew into their former positions and left in the Turkish trenches 2,000 dead and large quantities of arms and ammunition. The Turkish losses were comparatively light.

"Bagdad papers state that the Emir Ibnairashio of Resht, Persia, has proclaimed a holy war in all cities and villages of his territory," the Overseas News Agency announces today. "The Emir has ordered the Shammer tribe, under the command of Emir Madshis,

Continued on Page 3.

400 GERMAN GUNS RAINED SHELLS

Hurled 80,000 Missiles in Vaux Region in What Paris Reckons a Climax of the Battle.

HUGE FORCES EMPLOYED

Seven Regiments Are Reported Wiped Out by French Gunners, Who Fought for 36 Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The tempest is at its height, but the French breakwater stands firm.

The most severe stress of yesterday's fighting fell from three sides upon the Douaumont and Vaux positions.

Between these two villages and the two old forts, named after them, there runs down into the plain a high road and a narrow-gauge railway. The valley, which carries these, is the Germans' chief objective on the eastern side of the Meuse because it turns Douaumont plateau and its capture would drive the defense back upon lower hills to the west. It is a desperate enterprise, but the prize would be a great one.

There are several signs that the Germans expected by the colossal effort yesterday to obtain a decision. A French staff officer calculates that in two hours of artillery preparation the front of two miles between Douaumont and Vaux received more than 80,000 shells of all calibres from at least 400 German cannon.

It needed all the superiority of the French positions to withstand this blast of hell fire. At least an army corps was launched in the attack of Wednesday night and new forces were brought up yesterday morning. Seven Prussian regiments were counted on the hillside below Fort de Vaux alone. These last were simply massacred, their close ranks being swept away by the concentrated rapid fire of 3-inch and machine guns.

For thirty-six hours French batteries were at work without a pause. There might well be a lull last night.

The village of Vaux, after its momentary invasion, was cleared by an irresistible bayonet charge by the same two regiments which drove back the Brandenburgers from Douaumont a week ago.

It is a good thing that the German bulletins should be printed regularly in the British press and that Swiss papers should be allowed to circulate them in France, so long as the difference between the publicity methods of the German State and those of other States be borne in mind. Colonel Feyler, a Swiss military critic, published in the form of a book last year a scientific analysis of the war bulletins of the opposed nationalities, which established that difference beyond the possibility of dispute, and now if any reader is duped he has only himself to blame.

It is some time, however, since the French Government has thought it worth while to issue a contradiction of any specific German official statement. I do not remember an occasion on which a Government has formally charged its adversary with telling "flagrant lies."

Several Corps Used by Germans.

PARIS, March 10.—Attacks by the Germans east of the Meuse in the vicinity of Douaumont and Vaux yesterday were carried out with effectives estimated at several army corps. Time after time German troops were virtually annihilated by the French artillery, but their places were immediately taken by fresh regiments.

The hottest fighting was around Vaux. Still intent on getting Douaumont plateau, the German commander hurled troops against the village of Vaux in the hope that they would carry it by storm and establish themselves in La Caillette Wood, on the reverse side of the plateau. Bridage after brigade dashed against the French along

Continued on Page 3.

Says Only Our Intervention May Bring Durable Peace

LONDON, March 10.—The Nation, in an article discussing the position of the United States, says:

"America is slowly moving away from her old moorings and shortly she will have entered more consciously and definitely unto world politics as a great power. It would be idle for the European belligerents to pretend that they will and can settle the affairs of the world without her.

"America's strength, both material and moral, will be relatively so much greater that her will and intentions must operate with weight upon the policy of reconstruction in Europe.

"The votes taken this week in both houses of Congress show that the insolence of Germany is keeping the balance of public sentiment in America, where it always has been, strongly on the side of the Entente Allies. But let us not expect that America should come at once formally into the fray.

"For the present America probably thinks she can do better for the world by keeping out of the war even at a considerable sacrifice of pride and self-esteem. But the time will come—it is fast approaching—when her intervention may be Europe's only means, not only of ending the war, but of attaining a tolerable and durable peace."

LE GRAND GRISWOLD KILLED AT AIKEN

Chauffeur Accidentally Shoots Him on Return from Dove Drive.

DIES IN DOCTOR'S OFFICE

Well-Known New Yorkers with Him at Time of Shooting—Gloom at Southern Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 10.—Le Grand C. Griswold of New York was accidentally shot this afternoon as he was about to return from a dove drive. He died within an hour. According to Murray M. Craig, an eyewitness, the chauffeur of Colonel H. W. Sage was about to unload a shot gun which had been handed to him by Mr. Griswold, when it was accidentally discharged.

Mr. Griswold received the full charge of birdshot from a twelve-guage shell in his right side. He was at once placed in Colonel Sage's auto and rushed to Aiken, but he died a few minutes after reaching the office of Dr. E. S. Cross.

In the party with Mr. Griswold, which was about to return to town at the time of the accident, were Colonel and Mrs. H. W. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Helen Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, and Frank R. Hitchcock, all of the Aiken Winter colony. Mr. Griswold had enjoyed an afternoon of sport on the Richardson farm, seven miles from Aiken.

Mr. and Mrs. Griswold reached Aiken a few weeks ago coming here as the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Sage, but for the past few days they have been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran at Live Oaks.

This, the first fatal accident that has occurred here for a number of years, has cast a shadow of gloom over the resort. Mr. Griswold was very popular here. With Mrs. Griswold he had spent a part of each season at Aiken for several Winters.

Le Grand C. Griswold was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1900. He married on June 12, 1907, Miss Esther Tone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benard W. Tone.

At the town house of Mr. Griswold, at 23 West Forty-eighth Street, it was said last night that Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. Griswold's mother, had left New York at 6 o'clock for Aiken. Mr. Griswold's father, Chester Griswold, died some years ago.

PRESIDENT GOES ON WEEK-END TRIP

Takes Mayflower for Potomac River Excursion — Wireless Will Keep Him Informed.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—President Wilson left Washington late tonight with Mrs. Wilson on the naval yacht Mayflower for a week-end trip down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. He plans to be away until Monday morning, unless unusual developments in the Mexican situation necessitate his return before that time. The Mayflower's wireless will keep the President constantly informed about the pursuit of Villa and his band by American soldiers.

The President made his plans for leaving Washington for the week-end several days ago. He wanted to abandon the trip today after the decision had been made to send troops into Mexico, but he was urged not to do so by his advisers, who insisted that he could keep in as close touch with the situation from the Mayflower as by staying at the White House. Secretary Tumulty remains here to handle exchanges of messages between Mr. Wilson and the War Department.

During his trip on the Mayflower the President will consider a plan to go before Congress next week, and if he decides to do so will prepare a message on the Mexican situation.

TWO BRITISH WAR CRAFT SUNK; 45 MEN LOST

Destroyer and Torpedo Boat Strike Mines and Go Down Off the East Coast of England.

LONDON, March 10.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Coquette and Torpedo Boat No. 11 have been sunk by striking mines, it was officially announced this afternoon. The number of casualties was forty-five.

The statement follows:

"The torpedo boat destroyer Coquette, Lieutenant Vere Seymour, R. N. R., in command, and H. M. Torpedo Boat No. 11, Lieutenant John A. T. Legh, R. N., have struck mines off the east coast and sunk. The casualties were: Coquette, an officer and twenty-one men. The torpedo boat, three officers and twenty men."

Continued on Page 2.

FUNSTON TO LEAD 5,000 MEN TO MEXICO WITH ORDERS TO CAPTURE VILLA BAND, NOW MENACING AMERICAN COLONISTS

VILLA THREATENS MORMONS

In Mountain Dash to Attack 500 in Colony at Casas Grandes.

CAVALRY 100 MILES AWAY

Bandit Uses Relays of Horses to Reach Victims Before Carranza Troopers.

MOBILIZING ALONG BORDER

High Tension in Columbus, N. M., Where 200 Mexicans Were Killed in the Raid.

EL PASO, Texas, March 10.—Francisco Villa is headed with his outlaws directly south in Chihuahua, in order to attack the 500 Mormons settled in Casas Grandes, according to reports received tonight at Juarez by General Gavira.

One dispatch received late tonight located Villa at La Ascension, on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad, 100 miles southwest of El Paso, where he was in position to prevent the exodus of the Mormon colonists from the Pearson country.

Among Villa's papers, which were found in Columbus, N. M. after he fled, was what purported to be an agreement between him and Mexican residents of Colonia Morelos, near El Tigre, Sonora, pledging mutual support in an effort to oust Mormons and other Americans, confiscate their property and operate their mines and farms. The citizens, according to the supposed agreement, promised to take up arms with Villa to gain this end. Villa was to furnish the Mexicans of the district with livestock, to be delivered by April, 1916, "after he had overcome Carranza and established himself as supreme chief in Mexico."

Troops 100 Miles Away.

Small hope is felt that General Bertani will be able to give help to the Mormons in Chihuahua, as the cavalry force of 500 he commands is stationed at Palomas, 100 miles distant, over a broken, roadless country. Ten trains, containing 2,000 men, left Chihuahua City this afternoon to act as railway patrols and train guards, Gavira said.

It was to rescue these people that the Mormon colony of El Paso dispatched a messenger immediately on news of the Columbus massacre, and special trains were expected to start immediately with the refugees.

Bishop Hurst, head of the local Mormon Church, received urgent messages today from the Salt Lake headquarters of the sect, asking that he take all possible precautions against his coreligionists being caught in a trap in Casas Grandes. The Bishop conferred with the Mexican Railway officials over train arrangements, and with General Gavira regarding military protection. As troops had started from Chihuahua City, it was decided that they would be first on hand and the protection of the refugees was intrusted to their care. The question now is whether the refugees can be gathered in in time.

Villa's Mountain Dash.

From the reports received from General Bertani, Villa and his men early in the day were dashing through the mountains into which they had been chased by the American cavalry.

On receiving news of Villa's apparent move against the Mormon farmers, General Gavira called in all outlying bodies of troops that had been engaged in hunting the Villista bandits in the Galeana and San Buena Ventura regions, in order to mass a force for use at whatever point emergency might rise.

Villa is believed here to have left the Mormons unmolested on his northward expedition in order to allay suspicions as to his plans.

Chase Mexicans Carrying Off Arms.

A party of fifty soldiers from Fort Bliss tonight began the pursuit of several Mexicans who, with a wagon train of small arms and ammunition, were said to have taken a westerly course along the Rio Grande on the American side.

Reports received by the military authorities stated that the ammunition was loaded into wagons in the Mexican quarter of El Paso early tonight by Villa agents.

INFANTRY REINFORCES COLUMBUS TROOPERS

Cavalrymen Eager to Get Out On Trail of Villa—Town in Fear of New Attack.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 10.—In response to the urgent request of Colonel H. J. Slocum, late today, three companies of the First Battalion of the Twentieth Infantry were ordered to Columbus from Victoria, N. M., thirty-two miles west. The battalion arrived in Victoria from El Paso at dawn today under command of Major William Sample. One company remains at Victoria. Six troops of cavalry were ready and eager tonight to renew the chase.

Meanwhile residents of the town of Columbus were in a state of high tension. A report today that Villa had recrossed the border and surrounded the

Continued on Page 2.

Carranza Regrets We Deem Action Necessary; Raiders Kill Another American in Arizona

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 10.—According to information from a reliable source received here tonight, General Carranza replied to a telegram sent to him by General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, asking the First Chief of the de facto Mexican Government for an expression of opinion on the act of President Wilson in ordering a punitive expedition into Mexico to capture Villa as follows:

"I am very sorry that conditions are such that the United States deems it necessary to take the action of which you have advised me."

American Rancher Slain by Bandits

BISBEE, Ariz., March 10.—An American rancher was killed tonight when a band of approximately 200 Mexican bandits crossed the border southeast of Osborne Junction, Ariz., according to reports reaching here tonight. Many head of live stock were killed or driven off by the bandits, it was stated.

Later advices stated that the number of Mexican bandits was between 200 and 500.

In response to an appeal from the residents for help, sixty-five troopers of the Tenth United States Cavalry at Naco, Ariz., were rushed to that point.

The cavalrymen were reported late tonight to be awaiting a sally from the bandits.

All of the Americans at Osborne Junction, with the exception of one family, came to Bisbee on a special train tonight.

These bandits were not part of the Villa force that made a raid on Columbus, N. M., on Thursday. Osborne Junction is more than 150 miles from Columbus and there is a mountain range between the two points.

THREE FORCES GO TO ENTRAP VILLA

Carranza Troops Hope to Close In On the Outlaw from Three Directions.

SPECIAL FLAG FOR SAFETY

Black and White Banner to Identify One Detail, Lest Americans Attack by Mistake.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 10.—Twelve hundred Carranza troops, flying a black and white flag to distinguish them, so that American soldiers would not mistake them for bandits, reached Palomas, six miles south of the border from Columbus, N. M., late today. It is believed to be their intention to assist the American troops in the pursuit of Villa.

The disposition of the troops of the Carranza Government in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora within the last twenty-four hours indicated that a concerted effort had been started to corner Villa in Northwest Chihuahua.

General Calles, at Agua Prieta, said he had disposed his forces along the railroad from Nacozari to guard the mountain passes through which Villa and his forces might be expected to go westward into Sonora.

With 200 mounted men General Calles moved eastward from Agua Prieta, aiming to secure that side of the trap which is being laid to capture the outlawed chieftain on the east.

Two detachments of mounted men from the forces of General Gabriel Gavira at Juarez are reported moving in conjunction with Calles's troops to complete the eastern side of the net. The forces of General Guiterres of Chihuahua were guarding against a southward movement by Villa and his column.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 10.—Officials of the de facto Mexican Government at Agua Prieta, Sonora, ascertained today that Villa spies infested practically every American town along the international boundary.

General Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, has suggested to the American authorities here through Ives G. Lelevier, the Mexican Consul, that the alleged spies, who are known to him, be arrested and interned, or sent back into Mexico. In case of the latter action General Calles said he was ready to deal out stern justice.

All of the foreign women of Nacozari and Pilares de Nacozari, Sonora, arrived here late today. They were sent out by the managements of the mining companies at those places. American women still remain at El Tigre, a mining camp in eastern Sonora.

The local company of the Arizona National Guard was being recruited to full war strength tonight.

Although General Calles has refused to comment upon the action of President Wilson in ordering a punitive expedition of United States troops into Mexico to capture Francisco Villa, he indicated a desire to co-operate with American soldiers in this task.

General Calles dispatched Colonel Dato Campbell with a patrol of 100 cavalry from Agua Prieta late today with orders to enter Chihuahua in an endeavor to locate the Villa bandits. Colonel Campbell was instructed to co-operate in every way possible with the United States border patrol.

The departure of 1,000 Mexican cavalry and infantry from Hermosillo for Agua Prieta, from which point they will be distributed along the eastern Sonoro border to guard mining camps, was delayed today. They had been expected to leave last night. They will march overland to Agua Prieta.

Three hundred de facto Mexican infantrymen were sent eastward along the border from Agua Prieta today, with instructions to hold San Luis Pass, near the junction of the New Mexican, Sonora, and Chihuahua State borders. These troops will co-operate with the Seventh United States Cavalry patrolling the border at that point. It was stated at General Calles's Headquarters. The Carranza soldiers will wear red armbands in order that they may not be mistaken for Villa forces. They will reinforce a cavalry detachment which was sent there earlier in the day.

The Tenth United States Cavalry, from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., arrived at Forest Station, twelve miles west of here tonight.

A provost guard and extra policemen patrolled the streets of Douglas tonight. Special military guards also were stationed at the two smelters in the town.

A troop of cavalry was detailed to duty at Pirtleville, a suburb where many Mexicans live.

Both the civil and military authorities issued orders prohibiting street speaking or loitering.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES, Brut—Sec—Red—All dealers.—Advt.

TROOPS ARE EAGER TO START PURSUIT

Believe They Can Capture Villa Before He Gets Far Into Interior.

WAR HEADS IN CONFERENCE

At Work at Night on Plans for the Move—Realize Difficulties of the Country.

Border Troops Ready To Start After Villa

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 10.—Francisco Villa, with the Mexican bandit army whose raid on Columbus was beaten off by the Thirteenth United States Cavalry with severe losses Thursday morning, was at Boca Grande, 25 miles southeast, at last reports brought here today by scouts. American military authorities were impatient for orders to cross the border and assail the bandit leader before he had time to retreat further into the interior of Chihuahua.

With plenty of cavalrymen available tonight Colonel Slocum and his officers were convinced that an order to cross the line now would mean a quick disposition of Villa.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Indications late tonight were that the carrying out of President Wilson's order that American troops re-enter Mexico to capture or kill Villa and his bandits would be left to the man on the ground, Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

Officers of the General Staff were busy tonight on the preparation of instructions for General Funston. Their purport was not revealed. Earlier in the day General Funston had suggested that the plans for troop movements across the border be kept secret. He desired to add the element of surprise to his weapons for avenging the murder of Americans at Columbus. General Funston also urged that cavalry be sent to replace the mounted force he might withdraw from border patrol duty to form the expeditionary column of columns. Steps to comply with this request were taken at the War Department.

Whatever additional troops may be needed will be ordered promptly to the border. Officials of the department and Secretary Baker himself worked far into the night on details of possible troop movements, supplies, and the like.

The machinery of the General Staff was set in motion immediately after President Wilson's decision to hunt down the raiders. The War Plans Committee assembled and went over the situation. Little detailed information as to the immediate situation on the Mexican side of the border is available here. Such matters are under the jurisdiction of General Funston, who has his own intelligence officer. The committee quickly reached the conclusion, it is understood, that General Funston must be left unhampered to work out the problem of pursuing the bandit with whatever force he thought necessary and at the same time to secure American border towns and ranches against repetitions of the Columbus raid.

Plans for Bigger Campaign.

The committee also assembled facts and figures in relation to a possible decision to sweep the whole of Northern Mexico with a military dragnet to catch the bandits. Such a plan, it was said, while certain to end the disturbed conditions along the border, would involve the use of troops by the tens of thousands instead of regiments. Figures as

Continued on Page 2.

PRESIDENT GIVES THE ORDER

Sole Object Is To Seize Mexican Bandit and Stop His Raids.

CARRANZA NOT CONSULTED

But Our Troops Will Act with Entire Respect to Sovereignty of Mexico.

FUNSTON COUNSELS HASTE

Three Columns of Cavalry to Form a Dragnet with Hope of Trapping Outlaws.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A punitive expedition of American Army regulars will be sent into Mexico immediately, with the sole object of capturing Francisco Villa, the bandit, and his followers who raided the border town of Columbus, N. M., and killed United States soldiers and civilians. The expeditionary force will consist of approximately 5,000 regulars, mostly sea cited cavalrymen, now on the border, reinforced by field artillery and mountain batteries.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, hero of the Philippine campaign which resulted in the capture of Aguinaldo and who commanded the Second Division of the army during the recent American occupation of Vera Cruz, will command the punitive expedition.

General Funston has his orders and will endeavor to capture Villa by a swift surprise movement of converging cavalry columns moving over the arid deserts of northwestern Chihuahua in probably three separate directions. For military reasons the Administration tonight decided not to make public the detailed plans of the expedition and withheld information as to its size, its composition, and when and where the troops were to cross the border. It is the purpose, as far as possible, to keep Villa and his spies in ignorance of the details of the expedition.

But it is known that President Wilson is determined to have the expedition proceed in the most vigorous fashion, that the President's decision has the full approval of members of his Cabinet, and that Congress is standing squarely behind the Administration in its determination to crush Villa and end his forays.

Carranza Not Consulted.

The decision of the President was made without the knowledge or consent of the Carranza de facto Government. From a high official source it was learned tonight that the Carranza Government was not asked to give its permission for this expedition to enter Mexico, that the Carranza Government was not asked to co-operate with the American expeditionary force, that notification to the Carranza authorities of the intention to send an expedition into Mexico was not given until after the decision was reached to dispatch a force for the sole purpose of capturing Villa, and that the purpose of the United States was only disclosed when Señor Eliseo Arredondo, the confidential agent of the Carranza Government, called at the State Department for information.

The Mexican situation was taken up as soon as the Cabinet met today. There was a tense air around the White House and War Department that indicated an important announcement was soon to be made. A few minutes before 1 o'clock Newton D. Baker, the new Secretary of War, left the Cabinet meeting and hastened to the War Department. When the Cabinet adjourned at 1 o'clock the following official announcement was issued at the White House:

"An adequate force will be sent at once in pursuit of Villa with the single object of capturing him and putting a stop to his forays. This can and will be done in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic."

This announcement entirely confirmed the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning to the effect that President Wilson would dispatch a punitive expedition into Mexico for the purpose of capturing Villa and his band.

Carranza May Object.

In some official quarters tonight concern was felt over the idea that Carranza might not acquiesce in the action of the Administration. At the Mexican Embassy late this evening the statement was made that no message had been received there from Carranza. At the State Department it was said that Secretary Lansing had received word from Carranza that he regretted that Mexicans had invaded the United States and killed Americans.

Yesterday Mr. Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador-designate, told Secretary Lansing that he would ask General Carranza not to interpose objection to the entrance of American troops into Mexico. Today Mr. Arredndo said that he had called on Mr. Lansing to ascertain the situation and had communi-

cated to his Government the information given to him. "There is absolutely no foundation," he said, "for any statements published that I have approved or even given an opinion on the incident."

President Wilson is acting on the principle of international law sanctioning punitive expeditions against factions in a foreign State which cannot be or are not prevented by the constituted authorities of that State from attacking its neighbors.

Authorities on international law pointed today to many precedents witnessing the general acceptance of this principle. It was written into the Treaty of 1890 between the United States and Mexico, which now has lapsed, in the form of a provision under which the military forces of either country could pursue marauders across the international line where "a hot trail" existed. Even before this treaty was negotiated General Lawton pursued a band of Apaches into Mexico and, although the Mexican Government protested, it recognized the principle on which Lawton acted in acceptance of the treaty.

Funston's Orders Emphatic.

General Funston's orders will be to leave no stone unturned to take Villa—dead or alive. The only other official announcement of the plans of the Administration came tonight when Secretary Baker issued this statement:

"There is no intention of entering Mexico in force. A sufficient body of mobile troops will be sent in to locate and disperse or capture the band or bands that attacked Columbus. As soon as the forces of the de facto Government can take control of the situation any forces of the United States then remaining in Mexico will, of course, be withdrawn. The forces of the United States now on the border will be immediately recruited, but only for the purpose of safeguarding the territory of the United States from further raids."

During the interim of seven hours between the issuance of these two statements the War Department was the scene of feverish activity. In that span of time the machinery had been set in motion for the immediate dispatch of an adequate force into Mexico for the pursuit and capture of Villa. The statement of Secretary Baker was issued immediately after the conclusion of a conference with the President at the White House which began at 6:30 o'clock. The Secretary of War at this conference submitted to the President the tentative plans of the War Department for the composition and movement of the expedition.

When Secretary Baker went to the White House it was known that he had taken with him for consideration by the President the plans of the General Staff based on dispatches from General Funston. It was the expectation that after the White House conference Secretary Baker would make public the details of the expedition, and there was some surprise that the statement given out by the Secretary of War did not particularize.

While the statement of the Secretary of War, standing alone, looked cryptic to the layman, it was eloquent with meaning for those who were familiar with the plans of the Administration and had followed the day's developments at the War Department. The real significance behind the statement lies in the fact that the Administration had decided to observe the following request from General Funston:

"If it is proposed to take action suggested I recommend no information be given out in order that we may stand some chance of surprising."

General Funston's appeal for secrecy did not reach the War Department until 2:20 o'clock this afternoon. By that time it had been definitely disclosed that a force wholly adequate to cope with Villa would be rushed into Mexico, that the War Department was planning to dispatch about 5,000 regulars in probably three columns moving south, southeastward, and southwestward, and converging toward Villa, and that troops were already being shifted along the Arizona and New Mexican borders in preparation for the expedition.

Immediately after the Cabinet meeting Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of the General Staff, sent a dispatch to General Funston informing him of the plans of the Administration and inviting his recommendations as to the composition of the expeditionary force. This message crossed a series of dispatches that General Funston was sending to the department and in which he recommended that Villa be relentlessly pursued. In one of these messages General Funston pointed out that unless this was done the army of occupation would not be able to cope with Villa in future, and that as the Carranza Government was accomplishing nothing in the direction of stopping Villa, the bandit was able to continue his concentrations and to strike at any point on the border almost at will.

Planning More Outrages.

Reports to the State Department convinced the Administration that Villa was defiant and that he was planning further outrages. They showed that Villa, just before attacking Columbus, had killed four Americans and buried their bodies, and that it was difficult to anticipate his next move. It is feared that Villa or some of his followers may now attack the American Mormon colonists, numbering 400 men and women, at Casas Grandes, in Western Chihuahua, and for that reason the State Department today advised Mormon colonists in that district to take every possible precautionary measure for their safety and to return to the United States as soon as possible. It was learned that the concern of the Administration for these Mormons was such that Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, a Mormon disciple, was appealed to by the State Department to exert his influence in the direction of persuading the colonists to return to the United States at once.

At 2 o'clock the General Staff, while awaiting the recommendations of General Funston, went into council to consider all dispatches received from army officers on the border, the Funston messages, and State Department advices. The General Staff began formulating the tentative plan for the movement of troops. It was found that there were 19,000 troops on the border and that there were available throughout the country in posts not on the Mexican border an additional 20,000 men of the mobile army, that is, forces exclusive of the Coast Artillery, and which could be sent to the border.

General Funston has asked that all available cavalry be dispatched to the border to take the place of the cavalry to be used in the expeditionary force. From various points in the country cavalry troops will be sent to the border and the border patrol forces will be recruited up to their full war strength immediately to prevent more raids. The War Department was ablaze with lights tonight for the first time in months. Orders were constantly being sent to the border posts and to various other stations.

While, as explained, it is not the purpose to send any army of occupation into Mexico and not the present plan of the Administration to invade Mexico in force, the higher officials of the Government realize that the situation may be full of dynamite; that the Carranzistas or Mexicans not actively identified as partisans with any of the factions may render the situation graver by resisting the expeditionary force, or by other border attacks, and that the Administration may be forced against its wishes to broaden the scope of its campaign.

Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, came to Washington from New York City today, and was in conference with Secretary Baker for two hours. Mr. Garrison had notified Secretary Baker that he would be willing to come to Washington at any time and give him the benefit of his knowledge of the War Department's activities, and Mr. Baker promptly took advantage of the offer. Mr. Garrison was present with Secretary Baker throughout the latter's conferences with Major Gen. Scott and the General Staff.

Cabinet Backs President.

Discussion of the Columbus incident at the Cabinet meeting showed that there was general agreement with the President's belief that sending a punitive expedition into Mexico was the only wise and proper course to follow. The decision to take this step had been reached last night, and before the Cabinet met the President had fully determined upon the measures necessary to carry it into effect. It was the feeling in the Cabinet circle that unless the Government met the situation by vigorous action, Congress would be likely to take matters in hand and adopt a resolution calling for armed intervention.

This was exactly what the Administration desired to avoid. President Wilson and his advisers are as fixed now as they have been all along in the determination to avoid intervening in Mexican affairs. Their discussion of the situation produced by the raid and murders at Columbus showed that everything possible would be done to avert war. But it was realized by the governing officials of the Administration that the American people and their representatives in Congress were likely to become aroused over the latest Villa crime, and the feeling was general in the Administration that nothing short of the punishment of Villa and his followers would satisfy public sentiment. The decision to rush an expedition into Mexico whether agreeable to the Carranza Government or not followed as a matter of course.

The question of asking Carranza for permission to send the expedition into Mexican territory gave the Administration serious concern. The Administration had no desire to appear to be invading Mexico against the wishes of the recognized central authority, but at the same time it felt that danger lay in going through the process of seeking permission and perhaps meeting with a refusal.

To send American troops across the border in the face of objection from Carranza would be playing right into Villa's hands, for it was realized that Villa had undertaken the Columbus raid with the idea of forcing intervention, and the presence of the troops in Mexico after he had declined to sanction their presence there might be construed by Carranza as a cause for resentment. The only way to meet the situation, it was felt, was to send the expedition and let a broad intimation be conveyed to Carranza that this Government would be grateful if he would kindly close his eyes to the requirements of diplomatic etiquette.

Last night the responsible officials of the Administration felt that they would have warrant for sending more troops into Mexico by the fact that United States cavalry was already on Mexican soil in pursuit of the outlaws and additional troops could consistently go to the relief of their outnumbered comrades. But this was changed by the information that came during the night that the cavalry that had set off from Columbus in pursuit of Villa and his band had returned to Columbus. That aspect of the case, an embarrassing aspect, was discussed before adjourning the Cabinet session. No argument was advanced, however, that was regarded as sufficient to call a halt on the decision to have a punitive expedition enter Mexico. The great fear was that the Carranza Government would enter an objection before a new force now forming had crossed the border. That fear was cast aside in the conviction that positive action was necessary. As President Wilson said to some of his Cabinet officers:

"We have put our hands to the plow and must go to the end of the furrow."

That expressed the dominating opinion in the Cabinet.

Whether the President will go to Congress to obtain authority for what he intends to do in Mexico has been considered. The prevailing opinion in the Administration circle is that there will be no occasion for such action on the President's part, unless Carranza shows a disposition to resent the operations of the expedition. The aim of the Administration is to prevent intervention. It believes it has adopted the right course to avert a clash with the Mexican Government.

As was explained in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning it was recognized yesterday that the few troops of cavalry sent into Mexico by Colonel Slocum yesterday would not be sufficient to complete the task of capturing Villa and his band. It was known by the military experts that this was merely what is known as "immediate pursuit on a hot trail" and that it could not be regarded as a real expedition, and for that reason that it would be necessary to send a larger force over the border. While in deference to General Funston's wishes no official announcement of the size of the expeditionary force was officially made public, it is known that the General Staff's plans contemplate the dispatch of not fewer than 5,000 men as a beginning.

Desert and Mountains.

A smaller force—military experts insist—would risk not only the success of the movement, but might even lead to an unfortunate débâcle. The region south of Columbus into which Villa fled is virtually all arid desert, and wherever the desert ends the mountains begin. The expeditionary force must preserve its lines of communication, supplies, and ammunition, and a considerable number of cavalrymen will be needed for this. Furthermore General Funston reports that Villa is known to have at least 3,000 men, and this information is confirmed by State Department reports. If Villa is to be captured, it cannot be effected, it is argued, by a single expeditionary column. The plan is to send three columns, based on El Paso and Columbus and Hachita, a point on the El Paso and Southwestern Railway, forty-four miles west of Columbus.

The column from Hachita will move southward in the direction of Casa de Madera, Colonia Diaz, Ascension, Corralotos, and Casas Grandes with the double object of affording protection to the Mormon colonists, who may be attacked by Villa before they can reach a place of safety. The Casas Grandes district is one hundred miles south of Hachita. The concentration of troops around Hachita has already begun, several units having been sent there today from Douglas, Ariz. A second column will be sent southward from Columbus into the Laguna country toward Guzman. The third column, it is understood, will be formed of troops in the neighborhood of El Paso, and will proceed, it is believed, by way of Noria, in New Mexican border point, and follow the desert trail southwestward toward Guzman. These three columns, it is understood are to co-operate and converge upon Villa's forces.

To Use Wireless.

The signal corps will play an important rôle in the expedition. It will keep the separate columns of the expedition in radio touch with one another and will maintain communications with the supporting forces on the border and will make aeroplane reconnoissances. Brig. Gen. Scriven, Chief of the Signal Corps, Colonel Reber, and other officers of that corps, were in conference with the General Staff late this afternoon regarding the radio and aerial work of the expeditionary force.

General Funston's dispatches clearly pictured the situation to the War Department today, when read in conjunction with messages received by other departments of the Government, which were sent to the White House and War Department. General Funston's most important message, that in which he recommended that Villa be relentlessly pursued, was received at the War Department at 2:20 o'clock, and was as follows:

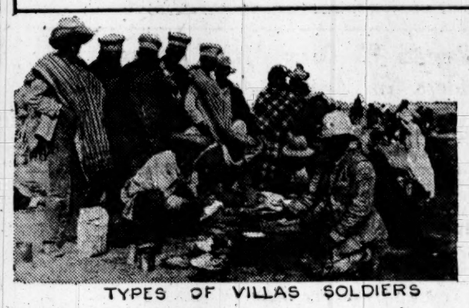
Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 10.
Adjutant General, Army, Washington.

It is opinion of Colonels Dodd and Slocum, in which I concur, that unless Villa is relentlessly pursued and his forces scattered he will continue raids.

War Secretary in Conference—Mexican Border Views.

U. S. CAVALRY RECEIVING GEN. FUNSTON.

NEWTON D. BAKER NEW SECRETARY OF WAR CONFERRING WITH MAJOR GEN. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF. ©UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



TYPES OF VILLAS SOLDIERS

A TYPICAL VILLA CAVALREYMAN

GEN. FUNSTON WHO WILL COMMAND THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION

Scene of the Mexican Raids.

As troops of the Mexican Government are accomplishing nothing and as he can consequently make their preparations and concentrations without being disturbed he can strike at any point on the border, we being unable to obtain advance information as to his whereabouts. If we frither away the whole command guarding ranches, railroads, and railroads it will accomplish nothing if he can find safe refuge across the line after raid.

Although probably not more than a thousand took part in Columbus raid, he is believed to have about 3,000. Even if he should not continue raids he has entered on a policy of merciless killing of Americans in Mexico. To show apathy and gross inefficiency of Mexican Government troops, an American woman held prisoner by Villa for nine days, but who escaped in Columbus fight, states that during all that time he was undisturbed at no great distance from border collecting force of about 3,000. The few Carranza troops in the region fled, losing all contact with him and not even informing us as to his whereabouts.

If it is proposed to take action suggested I recommend no information be given out, in order that we may stand some chance of surprising. If desired I shall personalty command. It would be desirable to replace as soon as possible from available cavalry in the United States the cavalry taken from the border.

FUNSTON.

3,000 in Villa's Band.

This message indicated that any expeditionary force sent against Villa might count on opposition from not fewer than 3,000 men, if the Villa band should make a stand. A telegram from Columbus to the War Department, sent last night and received this afternoon, also indicated that Villa might have 3,000 followers. It showed that he had committed other outrages against Americans. The substance of the dispatch was given out as follows:

The attack began at 4:15 this morning and lasted until 6:15, after which the Villistas were pursued by cavalry until 10:15 A. M., when the cavalry returned here. According to report in circulation in Columbus, General Villa has between two and three thousand men and many extra horses; but no food excepting dried meat, and not much ammunition. Unofficially reported that the Villistas killed four Americans near Boca Grande, O'Neill, McKinley, Corbett, and one unknown. It is impossible to give the number of Mexicans killed, but the number is estimated at 150, and many wounded are reported to have been taken away by companions. It is difficult to anticipate Villa's next move. His repulse here will probably prevent another attack, but there is danger of his followers dividing into small bands, raiding ranches and destroying railroad trains. Colonel Slocum appears to have the situation well in hand and and the action of our troops was splendid.

Another dispatch to the State Department sent from El Paso this afternoon said that Arthur McKinley, William Corbett, and James O'Neill of the Palnes Land and Cattle Company were murdered by Villistas, with Villa in command, on a ranch south of Columbus, preceding the attack on Columbus, and that the bodies were reported to have been burned.

Slocum's Report Delayed.

At noon the War Department received from General Funston a telegram which brought Colonel Slocum's official report of what happened yesterday. This message was as follows:

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 10.
Adjutant General, Washington.

Following received from Colonel Slocum, Columbus, after midnight last night. It was filed at Columbus telegraph office about 2 P. M., through failure of operator was not transmitted. Operator assumes full responsibility. This matter will be taken up at once with Western Union officials with view to preventing recurrence:

"Now 2 o'clock. When Villa troops fell back just before daylight we followed them with a dismounted line, at same time I sent Major Tompkins with three troops mounted to attack. Tompkins followed them for about five miles into Mexico, having three running fights with them, and finally made a stand with their entire force, stopped Tompkins's advance, and he returned here. Had one Corporal killed in pursuit.

"Mexicans dropped considerable material and loot which they had gotten in town. Am reliably informed it was Villa that made the attack with 1,500 men, leaving about 1,000 on river east of Boca Grande. From his spies in Columbus he was informed that there were but four troops here, with but three machine gun troops. Three of our troops being out, he took this opportunity to attack. He intended capturing town, looting bank, killing all Americans.

"Our casualties, five wounded, seven killed. Lieutenant Benson shot in arm. Captain Williams, Adjutant, slightly wounded in hand. Eight civilians killed in town, including one woman. We have already burned twenty-seven Mexican soldiers, most of them killed in camp, some near the bank, and there are many other dead Mexicans on Villa's line of retreat about one mile west not yet collected. Mexican troops under Villa's personal command and by his orders made the charge through camp. Our troops turned out quickly, drove Mexicans out, killing seventeen in or about camp; about ten or twelve Mexicans killed in town. While our people at that time in the morning were surprised, they did their work well. Villa's attempt to capture camp and town was a complete failure. Recommend one battalion infantry, one squadron Eighth Cavalry, be sent here; then take mounted troops to follow up Villa, leaving infantry to protect town. Do not believe Villa will make another attempt here.

"Several of our families living in town had narrow escape, as the attack was so fierce. All peaceful as Summer morning at this writing. Have seven five wounded to Fort Bliss. Dead will follow. All troops, including machine gun troops, now here. Lindsay force in from Gibson."

FUNSTON.

Wants a Standing Order.

An early morning message from General Funston asked that blanket authority be given to the border troops to pursue any Mexican bandits who raid American territory. This message follows:

Fort Sam Houston, March 10.
Adjutant General, Washington:

Urgently recommend that American troops be given authority to pursue into Mexican territory hostile Mexican bandits who raided American territory. So long as border is a shelter for them they will continue to harass our ranchs and towns to our chagrin. General Pershing reports that Mexican Consul at El Paso thinks that there would be no objection to American troops entering Mexico in pursuit of Villa, and that he would wire his Government recommending co-operation.

FUNSTON.

Another brief message from General Funston, transmitted this afternoon from Colonel Slocum read:

I sent three troops under Major Tompkins across the border. They pursued Villa about five miles, driving him into rough country, where he scattered after making one final stand which stopped Tompkins's advance. These three troops returned to Columbus again in about three hours. Lost one Corporal, Troop G.

Another morning message from General Funston told of the initial movement of troops to protect the border, as follows:

Fort Sam Houston, March 9.
(Received 10:12 A. M., March 10.)
Adjutant General, Washington:

Have just made following disposition of troops for protection of border:

Three companies of infantry at Columbus, one company at Victoria, two companies at Hachita, two companies at Las Cunneagas, two companies at San Bernardina, two companies at Nacc, one company guarding railroad bridge at Bernardina.

These dispositions will relieve cavalry, making them available for any call. Tenth Cavalry ordered to Douglas, leaving guard for Huachuca. Troop A, Seventh Cavalry, to Hueco tonight. Five troops and machine gun troop, Seventh Cavalry, should arrive Lang's ranch by noon tomorrow.

FUNSTON.

Distribution of the Cavalry.

The expedition, it is understood, will be mainly a cavalry force. Infantry could not cover territory rapidly enough. There are about 8,000 cavalrymen distributed along the border and about 4,000 at other stations in the United States. The Fourth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Cavalry Regiments are in Hawaii and the Philippines. All other regiments of cavalry are on the border, except the Fifth, which is stationed at Fort Myer, Fort Sheridan, and Fort Leavenworth; the Eleventh, which is at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and the Second, which is at Fort Sill, Okla. The nearest cavalry to the New Mexican border are the Eighth Regiment, all except three troops of which are at Fort Bliss, El Paso; eight troops of the Tenth and four troops of the Seventh Cavalry at Douglas, Ariz., and scattered troops along the border which are being replaced by infantry companies to free them for active service. There are seven troops at Columbus.

The column which is expected to make Hachita its starting point probably will include a regiment of cavalry made up of eight troops of the Tenth and four troops of the Seventh, both of which are at Douglas, west of Hachita. Mountain artillery will accompany one of the columns. The army has only six field artillery regiments, and only two of these are mountain artillery—the Second and the Fourth. The Second Field Artillery (mountain) is in the Philippine Islands. Only the Fourth Field Artillery (mountain) is in the United States. The entire regiment of the Fourth Field Artillery is at Fort Bliss, El Paso, except Battery D, which is at Progresso, Texas.

In the column which is expected to move from El Paso toward the Laguna region of Chihuahua the Fourth Field Artillery is expected to be one of the units. Some, if not all, of the Sixth Field Artillery may be sent. This is light horse artillery, and its guns are howitzers of the 4.7-inch type. The cannoneers are mounted on horses and could traverse the country handily. Howitzers would be more available than the 3.2-inch rapid fire guns with which the First, Third and Fifth Field Artillery regiments are equipped. The First Field Artillery is stationed at Hawaii and the Fifth Field Artillery, except Battery A, at Fort Bliss, Texas, is at Fort Sill, Okla.

President Wilson as Commander in Chief of the Army, will designate the commander of the expedition, but no announcement of the designation was forthcoming tonight. The ranking officer next to General Funston in the Southern Division is Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing. Other high officers of the border patrol and the troops they command are:

First Cavalry Brigade, Brig. Gen. James Parker, commanding; headquarters at Fort Sam Houston.

Second Cavalry Brigade, Colonel George A. Dodd, commanding; headquarters at Douglas, Ariz.

Second Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, commanding; headquarters at Laredo, Texas.

Fifth Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding; headquarters at San Antonio, Texas.

Sixth Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, commanding; headquarters at Douglas, Ariz.

Eighth Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding; headquarters at Camp Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas.

One official who was asked today what course the Government would follow if Villa were taken alive by United States forces, said that the procedure might be to surrender him back to the Carranza Government and then ask for his extradition from Mexico to the United States for trial on the charge of murder.

Expressions of dissatisfaction over the failure of American troops at Columbus to discover the advance of the raiders are being heard in official circles. There seems to be a feeling among some high officials that the patrol system at Columbus was very lax. For the present no action appears to be contemplated, but judged by what was said today, an explanation of the ability of the bandits to get into Columbus without discovery will be demanded from the responsible officers of the army at that place.

LIST OF VICTIMS REVISED.

Nine Soldiers and Eight Civilians Were Slain by Bandits.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 10.—A revised list of yesterday's casualties follows:

KILLED.

CIVILIANS.

DAVIDSON, W. A., El Paso.
HART, Dr. H. J., El Paso.
JAMES, Mrs. MILTON.
JEANES, J. S.
MILLER, C. C., druggist.
MOORE, J. J.
RITCHIE, W. G., hotel proprietor.
WALKER, W. R., customs rider.

SOLDIERS.

BUTLER, THOMAS, Troop F.
DOBBS, MARK A., Sergeant, machine gun troop.
GRIFFIN, FRED A., private, Troop K.
KENDVALL, FRANK T., horseshoer, Troop K.
NEIVERGALT, JOHN, Band Sergeant.
SIMON, PAUL, Corporal.
TAYLOR, JESSE P., private, Troop F.
WISWELL, HARRY E., Corporal, Troop G.
Corporal, name not given.

WOUNDED.

CIVILIANS.

JAMES, MILTON.
MOORE, Mrs. J. J.
PUCHE, M.

SOLDIERS.

BARMAZEL, MICHAEL, machine gun troop, (since reported dead of wounds.)
BENSON, C. C., Lieutenant, Troop G.
KALZORKE, THEODORE, Troop L.
KEOUGH, JOHN, Troop G.
VEEDER, JAMES, private, Troop K.
VENNER, JAMES, Troop M.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE, Captain.
YARBOKOUGH, JOHN, Troop K.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10.—Dr. Harry Hart, killed yesterday at Columbus, N. M., by Villa bandits, was a son of Maurice Hart, an ice cream manufacturer of this city. He was graduated from Ohio State University in 1906 and was then inspector in charge of the Arizona-New Mexico territory for the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Hart also was said to have been a secret agent of the State Department. Recently he acted as official representative of Arizona at the launching of the battleship Arizona.

Paul Simon, one of the American troopers killed by the Mexican bandits at Columbus, N. M., enlisted on Oct. 4, 1912, from 330 River Street, Hoboken, N. J., it was learned there yesterday. He was boarding at the place and so far as known had no relatives in this country. Simon was 26 years old. The only person he named for notification in the event of anything happening to him was Mrs. W. Heuser, St. Clair, Wis.

Mrs. Charlotte Wiswell, mother of Corporal Wiswell, who was among the soldiers slain in the Villa raid on Columbus, is seriously ill at her home in Grandview Avenue, Edgemere, L. I. Yesterday, when the War Department wired official confirmation of her son's death, Mrs. Wiswell fainted, and she became steadily worse.

Besides his mother the dead soldier left two married sisters, Mrs. Elaine Badanes of 7 Grandview Avenue, Edgemere, and Mrs. William Gore of 731 Argyle Road, Brooklyn. Mrs. Badanes said that her brother had always been of an adventurous spirit. When 19 years old he enlisted in the navy and served on the Brooklyn throughout the Spanish war. In 1906 he enlisted in the army at Redding, Cal.

Two weeks ago, Mrs. Badanes said, Corporal Wiswell wrote a letter to his mother, in which he referred to the belligerent attitude recently taken by the Mexicans. Yesterday afternoon her husband, John Badanes, left for Washington to arrange to have the body sent to Edgemere for burial.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The mother of Corporal Michael Barmazel, who enlisted under the name of Brown and was killed in Columbus, N. M., lives at 1,215 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, with her other son, Isador. Dr. H. M. Hart, also killed, was once a Government Inspector at the stockyards, and formerly lived at 3,961 Drexel Avenue.

VILLA MENACES MORMONS IN MEXICO

Egyptian
DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain end or Cork tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
25¢

TROOPS ARE EAGER TO START PURSUIT

Continued from Page 1.

to the force the committee thought necessary for operations of this character were not revealed. Immediately after they were submitted to Secretary Baker the latter arranged his conference with President Wilson and laid the whole situation before the Commander in Chief.

Some appreciation of the problem confronting General Funston may be gathered from the information in possession of War and State Department officials as to conditions across the border. General Funston telegraphed a conservative estimate of Villa's forces today at 3,000 men. Other reports indicate he has 5,000. Villa is understood, however, to be short of arms and ammunition, which may prove an important factor in the struggle to come.

Whether Villa will concentrate his followers or continue to evade pursuit in scattered bands can only be guessed. Department officials realize, however, that the field of operations may include a territory approximately 400 miles long and as many wide. In any of these 160,000 square miles Villa might operate with a certain knowledge of every trail and waterhole.

Villa always has shown a preference through his years of outlawry for the mountains that parallel the boundary line of the State of Chihuahua and Sonora when forced to retreat. There is reason to believe that he is now making his way west and south to seek shelter in the hills. He is known to practically every peon there and in the south near Guerrero, are the people among whom he was born. Once back in the mountains and befriended by those who fear him as well as those who idolize him the bandit's capture would tax American ingenuity. In hiding and dodging from place to place he is recognized as an adept, and once "The Fox" was a popular sobriquet applied to him.

Hope for Pitched Battle.

Should Villa concentrate his men the problem of his capture would be simple, officers say, but they do not anticipate that he can be lured into an open fight. The most promising factor, from the American viewpoint, is shortage of ammunition. It is known that Villa's men have been conserving their small stock of cartridges and have no source from which to obtain more. Their guns are in bad condition and many weeks ago they lost practically all their artillery and machine guns. It is doubted here if Villa has any cannon or more than two or three guns with little ammunition for them. The killing at Columbus of Pablo Lopez deprived him of his most efficient aid.

The country through which Villa will be forced to fight or flee has been so harried in the last few years of civil war that the opportunities for forage have been greatly reduced. His own plan of driving off and selling herds of cattle has further reduced his means of continuing the fight.

To the south of Chihuahua, across sandy and unproductive stretches of country, there are operating an unknown number of Villa's men about Torreon and in the State of Durango. These have lately conducted daring raids and are said to be in better shape than those Villa has with him.

Carranza's army at the present is said to be not less than 85,000 and he has increased his store of ammunition. He has approximately 200 cannon, most of them 75 millimeter guns of a French make. His store of ammunition for these is not great, however, and the guns have seen hard service in the past two years.

The de facto Government forces are almost evenly divided in the north and south. General Obregon has in Sonora, his own State, more than 25,000 of the best men, and an equal number is operating against rebels in the States of Morelos, Oaxaca, and Puebla, south of Mexico City.

In the region where Villa is now operating small Carranza garrisons are located at most of the towns along the railroad from Juarez to Chihuahua and on the Northwestern Railroad that makes a wide sweep westward from Juarez to Chihuahua. This district includes Casas Grandes, where there is a Mormon colony; Madera, where Americans and Canadians are employed by a lumber concern, and Pearson, where foreign interests also are located. The 5,000 troops Carranza today announced he had ordered to join in the pursuit of Villa it is believed will be taken from those garrisons.

INVASION EXPECTED TODAY.

Troops to Move from Columbus, El Paso, and Agua Prieta.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 10.—Troops are preparing tonight to invade Mexico from Juarez, Palomas, and Agua Prieta, and it is believed that the long-expected intervention in Mexico will come within the next twenty-four hours. The first column to move will be Colonel H. J. Slocum's command at Columbus, N. M., which will proceed to Palomas, and then proceed south on Villa's trail.

With General John J. Pershing in command the second column will entrain here in El Paso with motor trucks, cross to Juarez, and proceed down the Mexican Northwestern Railroad to Casas Grandes, Pearson, and Madera, leaving troops along the line to garrison the towns.

The Eighth Cavalry, under command of Colonel Charles Taylor, will head this column and will be accompanied by the field wireless outfit, the Fourth Field Artillery on mule back, and one battery of the Fifth Field Artillery. General Frederick Funston will command the entire punitive expedition and will establish his headquarters either here or at Columbus, N. M., tomorrow. The forces at Agua Prieta probably will include two regiments of negro cavalry and will be sent into Mexico to swing back to the southeast and cut off Villa from entering Sonora. The Columbus column will head due south in pursuit of Villa's main column, while the Pershing column will march northwest to unite with the two other columns. Additional troops will be sent behind these men to prevent their lines of communication from being broken.

The militia companies of the southwest will be used to garrison the border posts and cowboys and frontiersmen will be accepted for scouting purposes. All of the automobile trucks here have been commandeered for hauling supplies.

The railroad company here and in Juarez is making up special troop trains, and everything will be ready by daylight for the first move in the punitive expedition. At Fort Bliss the cavalry horses are being reshod for the rough country to the south, ammunition is being packed on mules, and firewood and camp kitchens are being loaded. All troops are ordered to remain in camp tonight, and an unusually heavy provost guard has been thrown about the city and the electric light plants. There are 6,000 troops now under marching orders on the border, and these will be ready to go in at once.

Mrs. Mary Hawk Wright, the American who was held prisoner by Villa, arrived here tonight. On her arrival she fainted for joy when told that her boy, 10 years old, was safe in Pearson, where he had been carried by a Mexican camp follower, who took pity on Mrs. Wright when she was kidnapped by Villa.

MOBILIZING IN BORDER STATES

American Troops Prepare for an Order to Invade Mexico.

COLUMBUS, March 10.—Advices from the West today stated that the entire Seventh Cavalry under Colonel Erwin had left Hachita for Culbertson's ranch on the border.

A troop of cavalry was reported en route from Douglas, Ariz., to Hachita. One troop of Seventh Cavalry was sent to Alamo Hueco, ten miles south of Hachita. There were American cavalrymen also at Dog Springs guarding all routes across the boundary in that part of New Mexico.

Other United States troops were dis-

Continued on Page 3.

From Villa to Zapata.

"At that time," Villa wrote Zapata, "I restrained, but with the greatest difficulty, the impulse of my troops to attack the City of Douglas."

Carranza, he also stated in the letter, had sold Mexico to the United States, agreeing to lease Magdalena Bay for ninety-nine years and giving over control of the Mexican National Railway.

Another of Villa's papers acknowledged receipt of $25,000 in gold from the Consolidated Cananea Copper Company at Nacc, Sonora, shortly after Villa's retreat from Agua Prieta. The receipt credited the money to export duties on copper ores from Cananea, but a notation showed that the money really was paid for the lives of three American held as prisoners and who, at the time, were reported to have been marked for execution.

Lack of field telegraph and telephone equipment, it was learned, was responsible for the delay in the arrival at Columbus of two troops of cavalry from the station at the Gibson ranch. Word of the Columbus fighting was not received there until 8 o'clock. Although Major Lindsley started immediately it was almost two hours before he reached Columbus with his troops.

El Paso and Southwestern train No. 8, eastbound, with most of the passengers and crew heavily armed, reached here at 9 o'clock. Trainmen reported quiet prevailed at Hachita and Victoria, where American troops are stationed.

Two wounded Mexicans, one a Villa General, named Garcia, died at the American Army Hospital early today.

The pocketbook of T. M. Evans, one of the Americans killed in the Santa Ysabel massacre, was found on the body of Pablo Lopez, second in command to Villa. Wounded Mexicans said it was reported generally among Villa's troops that, while Lopez led in that massacre, he acted without orders from Villa.

200 of Raiders Killed.

Approximately 200 Mexicans were killed in the battle. The American dead numbered seventeen. Major Frank Tompkins, of the Thirteenth cavalry, in command of the troops that drove the outlaws across the border, said that Villa's losses were at least 100. Early today seventy-five Mexican dead found on the American side were either burned or buried.

An invitation to General Emiliano Zapata to march north and join in an attack on the United States was sent by Villa in January, according to a copy of a letter found among papers the outlaw dropped in his flight. The letter was dated Can Geronimo, Chihuahua, Jan. 6, 1916.

"I shall not expend another shell on brother Mexicans," Villa wrote, "but will prepare and organize to attack the Americans on their own soil and let them know that Mexico is a land of the free and the tomb of thornless crowns and traitors."

Villa proposed that the joint movement with Zapata against the United States should take place six months from Jan. 6. Zapata, so far as known, made no move to accept, and this may have been responsible for Villa's decision to march on Columbus alone.

Villa in the letter attributed his defeat at Agua Prieta last November to the action of the United States Government in permitting Carranza military authorities to send through American territory reinforcements for the Mexican town opposite Douglas, Ariz., and declared that act an invasion of the sovereignty of Mexico and an insult to the people.

Hanged Mexican Spy.

A Mexican spy was hanged by Villa troops at Nacozari, Sonora, on Feb. 25, according to a report received here today by Consul Letcher from Consul Hamm at Guaymas. The spy was a Mexican employed by the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, and was hanged on the charge of having given information to the Carranza troops at Agua Prieta.

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Does Relieve Indigestion that is why you should take it for health's sake. Get a 25 cent package today.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

MILES and *miles* too long for short trousers!

By George, how a man shoots up!

About time Dad thought of rushing you off for a double-quick change to "First Long Trousers."

To Best's, of course—that's where he got his own, most likely. And you *bet* he was satisfied!

Youths' long-trouser Spring Suits of blue cheviot and serge or fancy tan and green mixtures. Two- and three-button; soft roll sack-coat models; 34 to 39 chest— 17.50 to 25.00

Boys' Spring Norfolk Suits in cheviot or serge, a number of models with that extra pair of knickerbockers that means so much for wear; 7 to 16 years— 9.75 to 15.00

Guaranteed All Wool.

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

CONGRESS BACKS PURSUIT OF VILLA

Takes No Formal Action, but Sentiment in General Indorses President's Course.

HOUSE COMMITTEE FAVORS

Practically Unanimous in Supporting Action — McCumber Wants 'Murdering Bands' Hunted Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Every expression in the Senate today indicated that body's approval of President Wilson's determination to pursue Francisco Villa until caught, regardless of how far the pursuit must go into Mexican territory. Not a word was said suggesting that in such a course the President would be exceeding his Constitutional authority. It attracted attention that Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, a radical Republican, who was assailing the President on the ground that he assumed too much authority in foreign affairs, interrupted his prepared speech to say that the pursuit of bandits into a neighboring country was "sanctioned by many precedents."

The discussion of the Mexican question commenced in the Senate today with the introduction of two resolutions —one by Mr. Fall of New Mexico and one by Mr. McCumber of North Dakota —both authorizing the President to use the armed forces of the country for the protection of American rights in Mexico, without territorial aggrandizement. Mr. Fall's resolution included also a provision for calling out 500,000 volunteers. They were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. McCumber's resolution is as follows:

Whereas, This Government, actuated by a most earnest desire to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of Mexico, has exhausted every possible effort to prevent the recurrence of atrocities and secure redress for the wrongs inflicted upon its citizens; and,

Whereas, Such efforts have been worse than fruitless, and the failure of this Government to exert its active powers to protect the lives and property of its citizens has emboldened and encouraged these bandits to the commission of further atrocities against our people; and,

Whereas, On the 9th day of March, 1916, a band of these Mexican marauders, under the command and by the direction of their leader, Francisco Villa, actually invaded American territory, and in the dead of night massacred twenty-three American men and women in the City of Columbus, N. M.; and,

Whereas, There is no Government whatever in Mexico capable of punishing these atrocious acts or to protect American lives; and,

Whereas, These brutalities, culminating in the invasion of our own soil and the massacre of our people, can no longer be borne.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Congress of the United States that the President be and he is hereby directed to send into Mexico a sufficient force to hunt down and destroy these murdering bands and punish all those guilty of these atrocities against our citizens wherever they may be found. And the President is authorized to use any force necessary to carry into effect this purpose or to overcome any opposition from any source in Mexico to prevent its accomplishment.

"This is a time for prudent and temperate speech," said Mr. Ashurst of Arizona, a Democrat, shortly after the resolutions were presented. "I am not accustomed to prudent and temperate speech. I don't much believe in it. I wasn't raised that way. I am not accustomed to dipping my words into a tank of diplomatic antiseptic before uttering them. But this is a time for doing it.

"For five months I have been visiting the State and War Departments urging the increase of troops upon the border. There aren't enough troops on the border now even to protect the towns in my State. But only a few days ago the War Department was considering withdrawing troops from the border to share with militia elsewhere in field manoeuvres. I say, if they are kept on the border, they will get sufficient training."

"Does the Senator favor the adoption of my resolution?" asked Mr. McCumber.

Wants Grape Shot, Not Grape Juice.

"I am a Senator of the United States, not of a particular State," shouted Mr. Ashurst, while the galleries violated the rules of the Senate by a round of applause, "and though this crime was not committed in my State, I favor drastic action whether American rights are invaded in Portland, Me., or Portland, Ore. I think the army ought to be sent into Mexico to bring Pancho Villa and his murderous cutthroats back dead or alive. They should be brought to Columbus, where they made a funeral pyre of American men and women, and there be shot on the spot.

"In other words, I favor using grape shot and not grape juice."

During his remarks, Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, tried to interrupt him on a point of order.

"The Senator need not try to bottle up this speech," said Mr. Ashurst. "I have something to say and I will say it before the Senate if it takes me all day."

When Mr. Ashurst concluded Mr. Stone took the floor.

"I think every Senator here," he said, "is as resentful and indignant over this brutal and bloody outrage as is the Senator from Arizona, (Mr. Ashurst.) The Executive is now using the utmost activities at its disposal to ascertain the exact facts relating to this matter from its inception to its ending.

"The Cabinet has been in session this morning, and may be in session now, considering this matter in consultation with the military authorities. Until the Senate is informed, as it will be very soon, as to the facts of the occurrence and the entire situation, it seems to me, if I may be permitted to say so in all respect for the Senator from Arizona, that it would comport better with the dignity and responsibility forced upon us at this juncture to wait a few hours until the Congress may proceed to consider it with the gravity the situation demands."

Mr. Stone's statement brought the whole discussion to an end. Afterward in conversation Mr. Stone refused to discuss the announcement from the White House that troops would be sent into Mexico, but he said that there were many precedents for such a course.

House Committee Discussion.

At the suggestion of President Wilson, Chairman Flood called the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House together this afternoon for a discussion of the action taken by the Administration with respect to Mexico. The meeting followed a brief debate in the House, during which several members expressed approval of the sending of troops across the border.

Mr. Flood informed the committee of the action of the President and the War Department. The committee was practically unanimous in the belief that the President had followed the right course, and the only objections raised were more or less academic.

Representative Cooper, ranking Republican of the committee, expressed doubt as to whether Villa's activities constituted "an invasion of American territory or a raid by bandits who are connected with no responsible Government."

Representative Porter, another minority member of the committee, suggested that the President should have communicated with Congress before sending troops across the border.

The point raised by Mr. Cooper was the inviolability of national territory and the question of the right of this Government to enter Mexico because of a "raid of bandits." There was grave doubt, according to Mr. Cooper, that the so-called invasion of Villa was really an invasion within the meaning of international law.

Chairman Flood told the House committee that the President did not feel there was any necessity for action by Congress at this time. He explained, however, that the Administration desired to keep the committee informed of its action in the Mexican crisis. The committee was in session only a short time, and there was no severe criticism of the Administration's course from any source.

In the House a debate on Mexican affairs was heard during the discussion of an appropriation bill. Representative Slayden of Texas replied to a question by Representative Miller of Minnesota, who asked if the Texas member had definite information regarding the Villa outrage.

"It is impossible at this time to get definite information as to the number of bandits that were in this band of murderers who came to Columbus," said Mr. Slayden. "Conditions in Mexico are peculiar. Loyalty fluctuates and goes from one side to another, and whether they be Carranza thieves and murderers or Villa thieves and murderers it makes no difference.

"Most of these people down there dislike the people of the United States, and their dislike is such that these ignorant Indians will sometimes stop cutting each other's throats for the more delectable pastime of cutting American throats. It makes no difference whose uniform they wear."

"How long should we offer ourselves up to their holiday?" asked Mr. Miller.

"I think we have already granted a needless extension of time," responded Mr. Slayden, and the House applauded.

Wants Pursuit Unlimited.

The Villa raid was bitterly denounced by Representative Smith of Texas, who said that it was patent to everyone that the Carranza Government was either unwilling or unable to make its promises good or to afford protection to Americans or others. American residents along the border were unwilling longer, he said, to depend upon Carranza to afford protection.

"Shall we content ourselves with only a warning to Carranza?" he asked. "As one of the Representatives in this House who lives along the border, I want to make it clear that such a course would not satisfy our people. They demand that such action be taken by this Government as will hereafter afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime go unpunished there will be no future safety for Americans living along the border of Mexico.

"This Government should take the matter into its own hands and an adequate force of men should be ordered to take the trail of this band of night assassins and pursue them until they are captured dead or alive. I would pu. no two-mile nor fifteen-mile limit on our troops. If the President is without the authority to send in the troops, then I am in favor of conferring the authority on him. We don't want war and I don't think the course I have suggested would mean war. If it should provoke a war with Mexico, however, then let it come."

Representative Lehlbach, of New Jersey, asked the President should inform Carranza that this Government proposes to send into your country a punitive expedition to destroy the Villistas and if possible capture Villa and hang him to the nearest tree." Mr. Lehlbach also suggested that the President's letter to Carranza should say:

"I sincerely trust the people of Mexico and its Government, in view of the unusual circumstances, will not consider this an unfriendly act on the part of the United States, but whether they do or not I propose to follow this course."

Representative Hernandez of New Mexico said that the people of that State had reached the point where patience ceased to be a virtue. He believed, he said, that the residents of that State were united in the belief that the United States Government should take drastic action.

"We cannot any longer stand for these raids by Villa, no matter what his object may be," said Mr. Hernandez. He suggested that probably Villa was attempting to drive this country to intervention in Mexico.

"I think it is about time to act," he said, "and act in accordance with the sentiments of the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Smith. Our people are going to demand, I believe, that we shall either be permitted to go into Mexico with our troops and apprehend Villa, or we are going to recognize that Carranza himself is not doing anything to protect our fellow-citizens in Mexico or on the border."

TROOPS ARE EAGER TO START PURSUIT

Continued from Page 2.

posed today as follows: First Battalion, Twentieth Infantry, at Victoria, thirty-two miles east; Troop G, Thirteenth Cavalry, at the border gate three miles south of Columbus; six troops Thirteenth Cavalry, in camp with machine gun platoon at Columbus. Heavy patrols were stationed all along the railroad line from Hachita to Columbus.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 10.—Colonel Wright, commanding the Twenty-third Infantry in camp at Fort Crockett, today received instructions to hold his regiment ready for movement at a moment's notice. If ordered out for service on the border the regiment could start in a few hours.

FUNSTON BUSY ALL NIGHT.

Was Awaiting This Morning Formal Orders from Washington.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Saturday, March 11.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston remained at Southern Department Headquarters until the early hours of this morning, directing the work of a score of men and receiving and filing telegraphic orders to border points in connection with the punitive expedition into Mexico.

General Funston said he was awaiting orders from Washington before going west.

Major Gen. Funston personally will command the expedition which will invade Mexico and capture Villa, unless the War Department orders otherwise.

A preliminary concentration of border troops already is under way. The army's plans are being rapidly made and equipment and supplies are already here.

Two companies of infantry have been ordered from Douglas, Ariz., to Bisbee, Ariz., about twenty miles distant and about twelve miles from Naco on the border, it was announced tonight at Army Headquarters here.

TAFT FAVORS PURSUIT.

Wants Villa's Fangs Drawn—Opposes General Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—"The sooner Villa's fangs are drawn the better," said ex-President Taft tonight in an address before the Unitarian Club at the Hotel Somerset. He absolved the present Administration from any desire to involve the country in war with Mexico, but charged it with having increased the danger for the necessity for intervention by lending powerful aid to one of the contending parties.

"What we have done in and about Mexico," he said, "has not been an application of the Monroe Doctrine at all. It is true that a tacit acquiescence in the Monroe Doctrine has probably prevented European countries from intervening in Mexico, and has led them in so far as they could to throw the responsibility for Mexican conditions and their remedy on us. Nothing in the Monroe Doctrine requires us to bring about peace in Mexico. If we are forced to intervene it will be justified, because we have a right to object to a condition of anarchy in a country adjoining ours so long continued as to become an international nuisance.

"European nations may not without reason, therefore, charge on us some responsibility for present conditions. In our policy of watchful waiting, so-called, we have neither watched nor waited, but we in fact hastily intervened and then repudiated the intervention.

"Carranza and Villa fell out over a division of power. We recognize Carranza, to the bitter disappointment of Villa, and now he invades the United States with a desperate purpose of forcing the intervention to the discomfiture of Carranza.

"In Carranza's inadequate policy we are entirely justified in pursuing Villa and punishing him and his fellow bandits. I am glad to hear that a sufficient force is now being sent after him. We should hope that we may not have to enter upon a general intervention because that will be a serious matter and involve consequences, the scope of which we cannot measure. But that there is ground for thinking it probable, none can deny."

APPROVES WILSON'S COURSE.

Bryan Says Invasion Is Justified for First Time.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 10.—Regarding the pursuit of Villista bandits by United States troops William J. Bryan gave out the following statement here tonight:

"I heartily approve of the President's course as reported in the afternoon paper, which says that American troops will follow the bandits across the border and seek to punish those who perpetrated the outrage; but he does not intend interfering, and the Mexican authorities are so informed. While the outrage is a distressing one and deserves the severest punishment, I am glad that the President is not permitting himself to be forced into invasion by those who have been trying for two years to get this country into war with Mexico.

"As long as the Latin-American countries understand that the invasion is morally for the purpose of punishment and does not mean intervention, it will not affect our relations with them. This is the first time that we have had sufficient cause to cross the border."

UNDERWOOD APPROVES MOVE.

Senator from Alabama Says Villa Must Be Suppressed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—"I think President Wilson is absolutely right in sending troops across the border to capture or suppress Villa."

Senator Underwood of Alabama made this assertion this afternoon at the West Philadelphia Station, while on his way from Washington to Atlantic City. The Senator is going to the resort to recover from a slight indisposition.

"Villa must be suppressed," he declared, "and I do not think that the Carranza Government will make any objections to the United States going into Mexico. On the other hand, I think Mexico will be glad to have the help of the United States. I do not think that permanent intervention will result from sending troops over the border.

"If Villa has much of a start and has managed to reach the mountain passes, it will be a hard job to get him. I know this, for I have been through that country.

"If permanent intervention must come, I think it would take twelve years to pacify Mexico, and the task would cost hundreds of millions of dollars. Congress is back of the President in sending troops into Mexico, and Congress will, no doubt, stand back of him in case of intervention. The Carranza Government has shown that it could not cope with the situation. In fact the de facto Government has shown itself very weak, not only by the results of yesterday, but in many other ways.

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A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Helps to keep the skin in healthy condition.

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CARRANZA LEGALLY CANNOT ACCEPT AID

Ex-Ambassador Calero Says the Constitution Gives That Power to Mexico's Senate.

LIKENED TO INTERVENTION

American Invasion Will Have a Bad Effect in Southern Republics, Leaders Think.

Prominent Mexicans in New York yesterday were averse to discussing how international relations would be affected by the ordering of United States troops into Mexico to ferret out Villa. But in every instance there was evident a feeling that the expedition, although officially a punitive one, in no way involving the sovereignty of Mexico, might turn out in the end to be intervention as that word is understood by the average Mexican.

All agreed that the army would be lucky if it caught Villa within three months, as he knew every inch of the country, and most of the region was a desert in which water must be transported for troops and horses.

Manuel Calero, former Ambassador to the United States, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Francisco Y. Madero, was asked what would be the effect of the President's action on the better class of the people in Mexico.

"Bad, very bad, I fear," he replied.

"It is an outrage, a shame," added Mr. Calero, "that an abominable bandit like Villa should be able to precipitate such a situation as this."

"Do you think that the de facto Mexican Government headed by Carranza should be permitted to handle the situation growing out of the latest Villa raid?" Mr. Calero was asked.

"Well, if it is a de facto Government it should certainly be strong enough to settle this affair, don't you think? If it is not strong enough then another Government that can handle the situation should be set up and recognized."

Mr. Calero explained that under the Constitution of Mexico Carranza cannot legally accept foreign aid in military expeditions. That power is reserved to the Senate.

"Who is back of Villa, in your opinion, in the carrying out of this border warfare?"

"I doubt if he has any backing of any kind beyond his own savage desire for what he considers the treatment accorded him by the Government that until a few months ago he considered his friend. It is all, in my opinion, the rage of a desperado, a madman if you wish. You must remember that until about six months ago Villa considered himself the pet of the U. S. A. When Washington desired to confer with him, whom did they send? They sent the present chief of staff, General Scott of your army, and Villa was greeted when he came to confer with General Scott by an escort of American regulars, and they presented arms to him and saluted him as 'General.' The moving pictures prove all this. And then all of a sudden Villa was kicked out of his high place and once more found himself what he really is, just a murderous bandit, who ought to be destroyed."

"Where does Villa get his money from, in your opinion? Do you think it possible that he may be backed by a foreign influence that might desire American intervention in Mexico?"

"No, I don't think there is anything to that theory. How could intervention help any foreign nation? Certainly it wouldn't stop the shipment of ammunition to Europe, since the amount your army will need in Mexico is only a very small per cent. of the huge amount now being turned out in this country."

Francisco L. de la Barra, who was President ad interim in the few months that intervened between the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz and the inauguration of Madero, said:

"I am very sad over this news and don't know what to say. It may be very interesting to watch events of the next few days or weeks. I hope with all my heart that all will end well, but I must admit that the situation looks a little serious."

"Do you consider that a crisis exists?"

"It may be a crisis, but I hope for the best."

Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, the Carranza Consul General in New York, who is shortly to be succeeded by Juan Burns, said he preferred that Mr. Apredondo, the Mexican Ambassador in Washington, do most of the talking for the Carranza Government at present.

AIR DEFENSE CRITIC WINS COMMONS SEAT

Billing's Election Regarded as Indication of British Dissatisfaction—Politicians Surprised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—Pemberton Billing's election to Parliament from East Herts is described by a leading journalist today as "a Zeppelin bomb dropped on the smug satisfaction of Westminster." It frequently has been charged that the Government "does nothing till it has been prodded by the public or press, and has shown no initiative."

Sweeping charges of any kind, of course, must be discounted, but in regard to the particular question of defense against Zeppelin raids Mr. Billing's return to Parliament is judged by impartial observers to be an undeniable indication that the country is dissatisfied with the powers that be.

The poll in itself is a tremendous surprise. Politicians were confident of the victory of Captain Brodie Henderson, the coalition candidate. The constituency is largely agricultural and old-fashioned Tory, and was expected to vote overwhelmingly according to the dictates of the local political machines. Betting at Westminster was that Billing wouldn't poll 2,000 votes.

Both party machines opposed him and the conditions under which he campaigned were otherwise unfavorable to him. Practically his only claim on the electors was that he had had actual experience in the British air service. He headed the raid on the Zeppelin sheds at Lake Constance, and in the light of his personal knowledge asserted that the defensive measures against air raids upon England could be improved and were not being adequately improved. That the electors of East Herts have taken him at his word is symptomatic of the general discontent.

Criticisms published in the press are nil by comparison with those heard in private from people possessed of accurate information upon which to base an opinion. Lansdowne cited figures in the House of Lords yesterday as to the increase in aircraft output by Great Britain during the war, which he asserted showed "stupendous effort," but careful examination leads to the belief that the full requirements were in the earlier stages of the war at least as grossly miscalculated as were the requirements in munitions—miscalculation of course common to all belligerents, Germany included.

Lansdowne admitted that Montagu of Beaulieu and other speakers had drawn a depressing picture and the other side which he presented had vivid points of relief. His whole speech, however, chiefly was concerned with the political question whether or not a new Ministry of Air should be added to the Cabinet, and did not furnish an answer to critics who argued that the aircraft arm was regarded as the Cinderella of both the naval and military services and had not received due attention from either. Even The Westminster Gazette, whose attitude generally is as different from that of the Northcliffe press as the poles are wide asunder, today prints a leader whose conclusion is: "We hope we may infer from Lansdowne's reply that everything possible is being done to coordinate various efforts" to grapple the problem of safeguarding the country against air raids.

Lord Lansdowne in his speech said:

"With regard to the moral effect of the Zeppelin raids, certainly I neither have seen nor heard of any sign of panic, although there has been a feeling of very deep indignation accompanied by the resolve to support the authorities in any precautionary measures which can be taken to guard against these raids."

Pemberton Billing was returned by the electors of East Herts after a campaign wherein he had been proclaiming the "want of organization in the existing air service, asserting that he sought a seat in Parliament in order to impress on the authorities the absolute necessity for immediate drastic reform.

Pemberton Billing contested a London seat in a by-election in January, making his canvass on the same platform of preparedness as that on which he won yesterday, but was defeated by 376 votes.

GERMAN LOSSES, 2,667,372.

Official List for February Added 35,198 to the Total.

LONDON, March 10.—According to official German casualty lists which have reached London, the total of German casualties for February was 35,198.

This brings up the total for the war, as shown in these lists, to 2,667,372.

RUSSIAN FLEET HARASSES TURKS

Continued from Page 1.

to join the warriors of the El Adshman tribes."

Resht is fourteen miles southeast of Engeli, on the Caspian Sea.

LONDON, March 10.—The War Office tonight made public the following official communication concerning the fighting in Mesopotamia:

General Lake reports that General Aylmer, who was operating March 8 from seven to eight miles from the right bank of the Tigris River, in consequence of lack of water, has been obliged to fall back on the river after having removed all his wounded.

TALK OF EGYPTIAN REVOLT.

Berlin Hears About Attacks on British in Sudan and Elsewhere.

BERLIN, March 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Press dispatches from Italian sources give reports from Cairo to the effect that the uprising recently reported in Egypt has aroused the natives against the British. It is said Bedouins have attacked British troops repeatedly and that similar movements have been reported from the Sudan.

According to these accounts, revolutionary manifestoes are being spread by what is known as the National Egyptian Committee.

HELD HAUMONT LONG AMID SHELL STORM

Many of French Detachment Died There to Give Reserves Time to Strengthen Lines.

CAUGHT BETWEEN FIRES

Enveloping Germans Finally Forced Them Back, Taking Their Guns for Another Fight.

PARIS, March 10.—The story of the defense of Haumont, one of the heroic episodes of the struggle around Verdun, as told by a participant, shows how French soldiers died on the spot under the concentrated fire of heavy artillery and the shock of masses of infantry to gain time for the reserves to come up.

"The Germans concentrated their fire on Haumont at the outset," said the eyewitness. "They must have suspected that it would be the centre of our resistance. They undertook by systematic destruction to prepare for the capture of the place without too much loss to the infantry when they had taken Haumont Woods.

"Every passage, every ravine, every clearing, and every crossroad that could serve us was swept by a devastating fire. The effect of the shelling was such that little by little our advanced lines weakened, and at 6 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 21 the Haumont Woods were invaded.

"The troops defending it resisted stoutly and won local successes, but the Germans came on line after line in increasing density. The shelling, which all night was so intense that it was impossible to counterattack, increased in fury at 6 o'clock in the morning, when projectiles searched every yard of ground, felled trees, and demolished houses.

"It seemed to us that the maximum destructive power of the cannon had been reached, but at 8 o'clock the impossible was surpassed. The expenditure of German ammunition redoubled, and the men on watch in the advanced positions saw the German infantry attack the trenches in Consenvoye Woods with trench mortars, while detachments descended the Haumont Ravine, marching toward the western edge of Haumont Woods.

"Caught between the German shells and our own curtain of fire in front of the village, it was impossible for us to move ahead or to the rear. We were cut off from all communication, the telephone and telegraph wires having been literally hashed by the shelling. Our men installed in what remained of the defense works on the two flanks and in front of the village, waited stoically under a storm of gatling fire for the attack.

"From ten big shells a minute at 10 o'clock the number went to twenty at 2 o'clock. Ruins piled on ruins, yet in the midst of the inferno our men preserved remarkable placidity.

"The village had seemed to sink into the earth, while the concrete redoubt on which we had counted crumbled and buried eighty men and several machine guns and destroyed our ammunition depot. Still no one budged. What we held was nothing more than a razed village, with the ravines unleveled and transformed into a series of crevices devoid of shelter. The only thing resisting was the redoubt occupied by our Colonel.

"At 1 P. M. a German battalion advanced in three columns simultaneously from the east, the north, and the northwest. Those of our men surviving rose to meet this enveloping manoeuvre. The machine guns that were still intact were fired with maximum speed, making holes in the enemy's ranks and obliging the German left to stop before our barbed wire.

"Their centre and right, however, came on, and what was left of our force retired to the trenches southwest of Haumont, while machine guns cut to pieces the assailants who had succeeded in advancing from the north and the northwest.

"But they were too numerous. They got into the hollow of the village and took the Colonel's post in the rear, setting fire to the redoubt by liquid flames projected through a cellar window. The Colonel and his staff, who had grabbed rifles and were among the survivors, were on the point of being captured or being burned alive.

"They came out of the redoubt with heads erect and marched through the galling fire of the machine guns. The Colonel was untouched and the retreat was accomplished without further loss.

"With the machine guns left intact we made another stand and barred the road to the Germans from the Samogneux Ravine, to the south of Haumont, and the fight went on."

ITALIAN GUNS ACTIVE.

Shell Bridgehead at Tolmino—Use Gas Bombs at Rombono.

VIENNA, March 10, (via Berlin and Sayville.)—An official statement given out today by the Austrian Army Headquarters says:

On the Isonzo front the Italians yesterday maintained intermittently a moderate fire, which they increased in intensity at the Tolmino bridgehead.

On the Carmi and Tyrol fronts little activity was shown. The Italians employed gas bombs in the Rombono sector.

GERMANS QUIT TREBIZOND.

Consulate Turned Over to American Official as Russians Approach.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Troops have landed on the Black Sea Coast of Asiatic Turkey and the occupation of Trebizond is imminent, acording to a dispatch received today from the American Embassy at Constantinople.

The State Department also was advised that the American Consul at Trebizond had taken over the archives of the German Consulate there, the German Consul having left.

LONDON, March 10.—Russia is making preparations to use the recently captured harbor of Rizeh as a naval base for the advance on Trebizond, from which it is thirty-five miles distant, according to Petrograd dispatches. Rizeh is an ideal harbor for the purpose and offers ample shelter and anchorage.

In this way the Russians will have the advantage of satisfactory communications by sea, while the Turks are handicapped by incredibly bad land communications. The Russians now enjoy complete mastery in the Black Sea and are keeping ceaseless watch on the Bosporus.

Announcing

the arrival of a new importation of

BORSALINO SOFT HATS.

Four new Spring styles—five colors

Now on sale at all YOUNG HAT stores, $5.

Only Brooklyn Store: 371 Fulton Street.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

6, 169, 231, 605, 849, 903, 1197 & 1361 Broadway, 37 Nassau St., City.

SAYS CHURCHILL LOOKS FOR DEATH IN BATTLE

Friend Explains His Speech as an Effort to 'Make His Mind Easy.'

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 10.—From a friend of Winston Churchill, in whom I have absolute confidence, I have heard the following extraordinary explanation of the reason which impelled the Colonel to deliver his speech of warning in the House of Commons last Tuesday.

If Mr. Churchill were a Scotchman he might be described as "fey." According to the story told by his friend, Mr. Churchill is convinced that he will not come through the war alive.

"I know I shall be killed," he told his friend, "and before I die I want to make my mind easy."

This was before Tuesday's debate, when Mr. Churchill stated the grounds for his uneasiness, prominent among them being the apparent belief that his own actions were responsible for the country's being deprived of Lord Fisher's services at the Admiralty.

Among my own acquaintances I have come across several men who, on coming home from the front on leave, have expressed the belief that they would surely be killed when they returned to the battle line. In all but one case these supposed premonitions have so far proved unfounded.

LONDON, March 10.—The Weekly Nation says that it believes that Colonel Churchill intends to resign his commission in the army and return to Parliament.

SUBMARINE SINKS TWO FRENCH VESSELS

Steamer Louisiane Torpedoed in English Channel Between Boulogne and Havre.

PARIS, March 10.—A Havas dispatch from Havre says that the French Line steamship Louisiane sank last night at 11 o'clock. All the crew were saved. No passengers were aboard. It is presumed that the vessel was sunk by the submarine that has been operating along the coast between Boulogne and Havre and which torpedoed the Hermatrice.

The Louisiane had arrived from New Orleans, which port she left on Feb. 11, entering Newport News on Feb. 17 and leaving on the following day. The vessel was built in 1905 at Dunkirk and was owned by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. She was of 5,100 tons gross, was 368 feet long and 47 feet beam. She had for many years been engaged in transatlantic passenger service, mostly to ports in the Gulf of Mexico. No further details of the loss of the ship have been given out.

LONDON, March 10.—The French bark Ville du Havre of 3,100 tons has been sunk. The bark was in ballast. Twenty-six of the crew were saved, two being lost.

The Norwegian bark Silius, which sailed from New York Feb. 4, bound for Havre, has been sunk. Three members of the crew were lost.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Specials for Today

Men's Wear

Silk Scarfs,—large open-end Ties made of heavy serviceable Silks and Satins in an unusual variety of attractive patterns and colors.

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Shirts

1.65

Fine quality Madras with plain or pleated bosom; laundered cuffs; also negligee with soft cuffs.

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1.35

Made of Mercerized Materials in a large assortment of desirable patterns; silk loops and pearl buttons.

3,153 NON COMBATANTS SLAIN BY BRITAIN'S FOES

Premier Asquith Thus Sums up Result of Air Raids and Attacks at Sea.

LONDON, March 10.—The number of noncombatants killed by Great Britain's enemies since the beginning of the war aggregates 3,153, Premier Asquith writes in reply to a request for information by Major Hunter.

Forty-nine men, 39 women, and 39 children were killed in coast bombardments. One hundred and twenty-seven men, 92 women, and 57 children were killed in air raids.

Approximately 2,750 noncombatants lost their lives on board British merchant and fishing vessels between Aug. 4, 1914, and March 8, 1916, but the detailed figures are not available.

McKENNA GIVES UP AUTO.

Cabinet Member Sets an Example in the Economy Campaign.

LONDON, March 10.—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the first member of the British Ministry to give up his motor car to set an example for the community in the interest of economy. The Chancellor is now seen daily walking to Parliament and to the Council meetings.

No other member of the Cabinet has yet followed this example, though David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, uses an automobile sparingly.

GERMANS ATTACK IN HUGE FORCE

Continued from Page 1.

we took 6 officers, 681 men, and 11 cannon.

Ablain Wood and the ridge west of Ecurauumont were taken from the enemy after stubborn fighting. In the Woevre Plain we also pushed forward our line through the wooded sector to the southeast of Damloup.

The French delivered strong counter-attacks against our new front east and south of the village of Vaux and in the neighborhood of the fort. The French succeeded in again obtaining a firm footing in the armored fort itself. Other allied counter attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

Formal Denial of Fort Capture.

The official note of the French War Office denying the statement of yesterday's German bulletin that the village and armored fort of Vaux were captured reads:

German official dispatches of March 9 affirm that "in a glorious night attack the Posen reserve regiments Nos. 6 and 19, under command of the infantry General von Guretsky-Cornitz, stormed the fort of Vaux with a number of adjacent fortifications." This assertion is false in every way. At the very hour when the German communication arrived the French Staff found that the fort of Vaux had not been attacked and that the soldiers guarding it were calmly at their posts.

The same communication asserts further (1) that German troops are engaged in clearing French troops still remaining out of Corbeaux Wood; (2) that the Germans stormed the village of Vaux. These assertions are both untrue. At the present moment the enemy occupies only the eastern extremity of Corbeaux Wood, the greater part of which is held by us. All German counterattacks failed to drive us from it. The village of Vaux, attacked during the night by German troops, was vigorously defended, and remains in our hands. The German infantry which succeeded in getting into the village were driven out at the point of the bayonet.

It has been remarked that, since the failure of the offensive against Verdun, German official communications are full of false statements.

Thus, when the French troops withdrew from Fresnes, the German communication stated on March 7 that 300 French prisoners had been taken and then on March 8 that the number amounted to over 700. The garrison of Fresnes was less than 700 altogether and was able to withdraw from the village without great difficulty.

In the attack on Forges, Regneville, and Corbeaux Wood the Germans declared that they had made prisoners 58 officers and 3,277 men, all unwounded. Now the garrisons of Forges and Regneville were in all about 600 men, and that is all the enemy could possibly have captured.

Heavy Firing on British Front.

The British official communication, made public tonight, says:

Last night the enemy made bombing attacks against two of our craters near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Both attacks were repulsed.

Today there has been much artillery activity on both sides about Loos, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, and between Quinzue Rue and Fauquissart. North of the latter place we damaged a hostile mine shaft by artillery fire.

TELL OF MANY AIR FIGHTS.

French and Germans Report Causing Losses to the Foe.

LONDON, March 10.—The British official communication issued tonight includes the following statements about aeroplane activities:

Yesterday we carried out a successful aircraft attack against a hostile railhead and billet at Carvin. It is believed that considerable damage was done. Thirty-one machines took part in the raid and all of them returned safely.

As a result of a fight in the air a hostile machine and one of our own machines were brought down near Tournai.

PARIS, March 10.—Reports of several successful encounters in the air are contained in today's War Office bulletin. It says:

During the day of March 8 French airmen delivered a number of attacks, most of them over the lines of the enemy. During one of these engagements at Eriennes fifteen German airmen were forced to flee. Later ten of them were seen to be descending vertically in the direction of their own lines.

In addition to this, information has been received that two German aviators, one in a Fokker machine, have been overcome in the Champagne district, and three others vanquished in the region of Verdun. The machines of the five aviators came to the ground within the German lines.

BERLIN, March 10.—The German Headquarters Staff announcement today had this to say of recent activities by German airmen:

Our battle aviators shot down two British aeroplanes—namely, one monoplane near Wytschaete, south of Ypres, and one biplane to the northeast of La Bassee. The occupant of the first aeroplane was dead.

In the month of February the activity of our air units, as regards attacks and the number of their far-reaching reconnoitring aerial squadron expeditions behind the enemy front, was considerably greater than before. The following schedule not only again proves our superiority, but also refutes the assertion, beloved by our opponents, that our losses in aerial warfare are so small because our aeroplanes do not dare to fly over enemy lines.

German losses on the western front during the month of February amount to none in aerial battle, none by being shot from the ground, six missing; total, six. The French and British have lost thirteen in aerial battles, five by being shot from earth, three by forced landing within our lines; total, twenty-one.

It must be observed that we have based our figures only on machines which have fallen into our hands or which have been observed to fall in flames, and not on numerous other machines shot down behind the enemy lines.

AMSTERDAM, March 10, (via London.)—Six French aeroplanes raided on Monday and Tuesday the railway lines over which the Germans have been transporting military supplies in Central Belgium, according to advices to the Telegraaf. They dropped many bombs and caused extensive damage. All returned safely.

400 GERMAN GUNS RAINED SHELLS

Continued from Page 1.

the mile front between the villages of Vaux and Douaumont. On one occasion two companies reached the village of Vaux and immediately barricaded themselves in wrecked houses, but a French counterattack soon drove them out after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle among the ruins.

Toward the end of the day the Germans attempted to storm the French trenches at the bottom of the slopes leading to the fort of Vaux, but when nightfall came a heavy snowstorm set in which hampered further operations.

Reports which reach here, telling of the fighting west of the Meuse, show that when the French troops have the chance to advance, which is not often, they demonstrate that their offensive spirit has lost nothing by being held in.

They had such opportunities Wednesday and yesterday in the Bois des Corbeaux. On Tuesday night the Germans held virtually the whole wood, and an advance post had crossed the road into Cumières Wood, from which it was attacking the southwestern slopes of Goose Hill. Had the Germans advanced another 200 yards, they would have come out on the main road from Cumières to Forges and cut the communications of the French force on the hill.

To prevent this French infantrymen were brought out from the trenches just before midday of Wednesday. They advanced simultaneously on two sides. From their positions on Dead Man Hill they crossed the Bethincourt-Cumières road, climbed the slope on the opposite side and entered the wood. From the southwestern edge another strong attack was directed from the Caurettes, about a mile further down the same road, against the Germans in Cumières wood.

Until they reached the edge of the wood the losses of the attackers were slight. German artillery was in action, but had little effect.

In the wood a desperate fight took place. An officer of light infantry said:

"I had never seen my men go at the enemy with such fury. They cleared my section of the wood in less than an hour.

"At one point on the opposite edge of the wood a German machine gun was posted in a ditch, protected by breastworks of felled trees. It poured a deadly fire into us. A Sergeant and twenty men volunteered to drive out the enemy.

"Advancing by leaps and bounds from tree to tree, they got in among the Germans with bayonets. They took the gun and turned it about, starting a raking fire on the Germans. This did not last long, for they soon jammed the gun in their enthusiasm."

By early afternoon virtually the whole wood was in the hands of the French. The Germans, however, prepared another onslaught. While reserves were being gathered behind Hill 265, artillery fire was concentrated on the reverse slopes of Goose Hill to prevent the bringing up of French supports.

The German attack began at dusk. The fighting lasted intermittently all night and most of Thursday, but the Germans steadily lost ground, until at nightfall yesterday they retained a bare footing in the wood.

RUMOR OF COLOGNE RIOTS.

Amsterdam Paper Hears of Disorder Due to Verdun Losses.

AMSTERDAM, March 10, (via London.)—The Telegraaf states that it has received reports of serious rioting in Cologne on Tuesday in consequence of the heavy losses of German troops in the battle of Verdun.

The reports are further to the effect that artillery had to be placed in the streets to overawe the crowds.

Spring's Been Sighted With St. Patrick

STEP out of the faded finery of wilting Winter into the spruce clothes of budding Spring. Winter is a candle in its last sputters. It goes out

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.
(Note New Address)

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

This Is The Day For Children

Out of school for the day and in need of their new outfits—this is the time to do the children's shopping.

Two entire floors in the new De Pinna building are devoted to their Spring apparel—in variety larger than ever.

Every convenience has been provided for the comfort of young people in this building erected specially for them.

With an automobile entrance on Fiftieth Street and an absence of crowded traffic, the conditions are ideal.

De Pinna Importations Are Complete

No expense was spared in the importation of linens, woolens, hosiery and sweaters, in anticipation of future scarcity.

The stocks are complete in every respect.

Owing to the present difficulty in shipping, however, we cannot promise that these stocks of imported goods will be so complete throughout the season.

For this reason, there is a very genuine importance of making early selections.

Great trouble has been taken to provide only those woolens and wash fabrics in which *old dyes* have been used.

As in all former seasons, all colors are guaranteed, and anything not satisfactory will be replaced.

New Spring Styles Boys' Suits and Coats

For the smaller boys, the latest Russian and sailor suits, as well as the regulation De Pinna models.

Coats reflecting the best European usage.

Knickerbocker suits for school boys in an extensive variety of specially selected English woolens.

Girls' Dresses and Spring Coats

De Pinna regulation dresses in Spring woolens and wash fabrics — adaptations from leading foreign makers and models original with this house.

Girls' coats in greater variety than ever before shown in the De Pinna establishment.

"Anniped" Shoes

Another department which has been materially enlarged. The correct shoe for dress and school use for boys and girls of every age.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

PRESIDENT UPHELD BY SENATOR COLT

Rhode Island Ex-Judge Says to Yield to Germany Would Break Down International Law.

PRAISE FROM LA FOLLETTE

Believes "The Plain People" Approve of Mr. Wilson's Course In Keeping Out of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10. — Discussing the controversy between the United States and Germany over armed merchantmen, Senator Colt of Rhode Island, Republican, for many years a member of the Federal bench, today advanced the argument that acceptance of the German position—that changed conditions and the introduction of the submarine as a new weapon justified a change in international law—would carry with it acceptance of the British contention that improved transportation facilities justified the long-distance blockade now enforced by the British Navy. The concession could not be made to one without similar concessions to the other, said Mr. Colt, and the result would be that a neutral would be under obligation to acquiesce in every infringement of its rights.

"Germany bases her right to change the law," said Mr. Colt, "mainly upon the ground that changed conditions in modern warfare, owing to the invention of the submarine, justify such action. This position is manifestly unsound, because if a belligerent has the legal right under international law to change existing rules by reason of changed conditions it becomes the legal duty of neutrals to submit to all violations of international law which the belligerent may commit in the enforcement of this legal right. It follows, then, that any new invention in the art of war, or any substantial change of any character in conditions, such as increased facilities for transportation whereby commerce is more readily carried on between neutral and belligerent countries, or the increased size of merchant ships whereby the right of search at sea becomes more difficult, constitutes a justification for the violation by a belligerent of existing rules of international law, no matter how injurious this may be to the right of neutrals.

Can Show No Favor.

"Again, if we concede to Germany the right of altering the rules of international law upon the grounds of changed conditions, we must concede the same right to Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, and Turkey, since to concede this right to one belligerent and to deny it to the other belligerents would manifestly be an unneutral act because it would be granting a concession or favor to one which was not granted to others.

"In our note of Oct. 21, 1915, the charges against Great Britain for the violation of the rules relating to neutral commerce are summarized under thirty-five separate heads. Great Britain's justification for these alleged violations is based mainly upon changed conditions [illegible] war. Hence, if we concede that Germany is right in her contention, Great Britain has a perfect legal answer to our charges; in other words, Great Britain stands entirely justified in modifying existing rules relating to the right of search, blockade, and conditional contraband such as foodstuffs.

"International law is a body of customary and conventional rules which are legally binding upon each member of the family of nations. This body of laws relates to the conduct of civilized States in their intercourse with one another during peace and during war. The rules relating to war and the rules relating to peace are equally binding; and the rules relating to war are equally binding upon belligerents and neutrals. To say that in time of war these rules are binding upon neutrals and not upon belligerents is subversive of every principle of justice and fatal to the whole system of international law.

Ruins of International Law.

"In this world crisis the United States stands alone as the great neutral power, and she stands amid the ruins of international law. We are charged with the highest duty which ever fell to a great people—the preservation for humanity and civilization of the law of nations; and this most difficult undertaking can only be accomplished by holding firmly to the basic principle that the belligerent nations must conform their conduct to the fundamental rules of international law in force at the outbreak of the war. Not only is this the only course of action befitting this great republic, but it is also our surest safeguard against war."

As to the European situation, it was a day of academic discussion in the Senate. Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, author of one of the resolutions of warning about which discussion centred a week ago, spoke briefly on the question of armed merchantmen. Mr. Thomas of Colorado did the same. Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, a radical Republican, delivered a constitutional argument intended to show that the President had exceeded his authority in asking Congress to vote down resolutions of warning. But in making this criticism Mr. La Follette said that the President had the gratitude of the country for keeping the country out of war. In this connection Mr. La Follette made it plain that he had no objections to the pursuit of Villa wherever he might be found.

"Even more than the President may perhaps realize," said Mr. La Follette, "even more than some of us may now discern, the people of this country are praying that he shall keep us at peace with the world. The President's strength is not to be measured by the judgment of partisan politicians nor the scare headlines of a prejudiced press. It depends on how many plain citizens continue to say of him, quite spontaneously in answer to all criticism, 'He has kept us out of war.' These millions of plain people are not unmindful of the underlying difficulties with which he is contending, even though they are not so apparent on the surface.

"Despite violent newspaper attacks and sensational individual assaults, there has been a strong undercurrent of sympathetic support of the President's policy in so far as it makes for peace, and a deep national gratitude for the result thus far attained.

"I would not be understood as saying that the President's course has altogether satisfied the general public. But the great majority of men and women are not concerning themselves with the details of diplomacy. They take account of results. Just as in the Mexican situation, so in this European war, so long as we are steered clear of dangerous reefs the people are not going to complain of the man at the wheel, even though they do not understand many of the manoeuvres.

"Personally I wanted the President to take a very much more aggressive stand for peace. I believed and I still believe he should have called a conference of neutral nations to meet and make articulate the protests of the peaceful half of the world's population, a protest tempered by sympathies and kinship and affection and reason, yet so strong and persistent that its tenders for mediation finally should have been welcomed by the warring nations.

"But in common with what I believe to be the deeply grounded sentiment of the great majority of our people, I too am glad that in these troublous times we have had a President who has striven and so far has succeeded in keeping us out of war.

"I make this preliminary explanation in order to have it clearly understood that it is in no carping spirit that I take issue with President Wilson in his recent extraordinary demand upon Congress."

ALLIES WON'T AGREE TO DISARM LINERS

Entente Powers Decide to Reject Secretary Lansing's Proposal for a Modus Vivendi.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Entente Allies have agreed to inform the United States that they cannot accept the proposal in Secretary Lansing's recent circular memorandum that a modus vivendi be entered into for the disarmament of belligerent owned merchant ships. Conferences between the Allies on this subject have been ended and formal replies to the American suggestion are expected in the near future.

Advices to the State Department for the Embassies at London, Paris and Rome some time ago made it apparent that the disarmament plan had met with no favor, and the department has been proceeding on the assumption that it would be rejected. The United States does not question the right of merchantmen to arm for defense. Disarmament by agreement was proposed purely as a humanitarian expedient on account of the development of submarine warfare. Without such an agreement the law stands as it always has, and it was in recognition of this principle that the United States informed Germany that her announced intention of sinking armed merchant ships without warning was inconsistent with assurances previously given in the Lusitania and Arabic cases.

In their replies, which it is understood will be couched in the friendliest terms, the Allies will express appreciation of the high motives which moved the United States Government in the interest of humanity to endeavor to remove the dangers to the lives of non-combatants. But they will express the view that the proposal to voluntarily surrender the right of a merchant ship to carry arms for her own defense would really amount to a change in the principle of international law, and, instead of being, as viewed by the State Department, merely a change in the application of the law or of the rules framed under the law.

Attention will be directed, also, to the fact that one of the cardinal principles of international law is that no change shall be made in the law itself as applied to warfare during the progress of hostilities.

URGES ENGLISHWOMEN TO DRESS MORE SIMPLY

The Committee for War Savings Issues an Appeal Against Extravagance.

LONDON, March 10. — The National Organizing Committee for War Savings has issued an appeal against "extravagance in women's dress" which says that, while many women have recognized that elaborateness and variety in dress is bad form in the present crisis, there are still many, both among the rich and those not so well to do, to whom the war appears to have made little difference with respect to their apparel.

"New clothes," the appeal concludes, "should be bought only when it is absolutely necessary. These should be durable and suitable for all occasions. Various forms of hats, boots, shoes, stockings, gloves, and veils should be avoided. It is essential not only that money should be saved, but that labor employed in the clothing trades should be set free."

BRYCE HOLDS PEACE IDEALS

Says History Will Show That War Impedes Human Progress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—Lord Bryce tonight delivered a lecture at Birmingham University on the subject of "Progress in Peace and War."

The lecturer said there had been two schools of philosophical thinkers and historians, one school believing that progress was chiefly achieved in and through peace, the other holding that the social order must always be maintained chiefly by force, and that right itself was created only by force. Down to recent times the school which believed in the possibility of a world which at last would become pacific had seemed to hold the field almost unchallenged in the realm of thought. Latterly, however, the other school had sprung into conspicuous activity, particularly in Germany.

Lord Bryce examined the two lines of argument from which the doctrine which saw in war a constant means of human progress was derived, the one drawn from the realm of animated nature—the survival of the fittest—the other from history. He summed up his conclusions as follows:

"On a review of the whole matter, war will not be found to have quickened, but to have greatly retarded, the upward march of man. What, then, have been the causes to which progress has been due? Partly, no doubt, to competition, but chiefly to thought—thought helped by war. It is the races that know how to think, rather than the far more numerous races that know only how to fight, that have led the world in invention and scientific inquiry, and have given us improvement in the arts of life. Thinking produced literature, and the art thought of a people is most active when it is brought into contact with the thought of another. Isolation retards progress; intercourse quickens it. Such contact may happen by war, but it happens far oftener in peace. The study of history will enable us to dismiss with an easy conscience the theory of Treitschke that war is a medicine which Providence must be expected constantly to offer to the human race for its own good."

In conclusion, Lord Bryce said:

"We may properly address ourselves at the end of a war undertaken to vindicate the eternal principles of right against the spirit of militarism and aggression to the task of trying to help forward the progress of mankind, not through the strifes and hatreds of peoples, but rather by their friendly cooperation in the healing and enlightening works of peace."

EXEMPTS TREASURY BILLS.

Britain Will Forego Taxes on All Bought by Foreigners.

LONDON, March 10.—In order to encourage investments by foreigners in Treasury bills the Treasury announced today that the capital and interest of such bills will henceforth be exempt from all British taxation, present or future.

The order provides, however, that it must be "shown in a manner to be directed by the Treasury that such bills are in beneficial ownership of persons neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom."

VOTERS DENOUNCE CAREW'S 'WARNING'

"Doctrine for a Sheep, Not for a Man," Says E. S. Martin of Life.

F. R. COUDERT ON 'TREASON'

Sees It Rather In Mr. Carew Than In Citizens Who Disregard His Advice About Travel.

John F. Carew, the Democratic Representative, who on Thursday sent out a circular letter from Washington to his constituents in the Seventeenth District warning them not to travel on merchant ships owned by a belligerent power because it might bring about strained relations and even war between the United States and a foreign power, when told last night that many of his constituents—among them Frederic R. Coudert, the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, Pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Edward S. Martin of Life—had critised his warning circular letter, he did not think it necessary for him to discuss the matter.

"I will not pay any attention to their views," he said, "I have a greater responsibility as a Congressman of the United States than Mr. Coudert or the others. Those who have addressed themselves to THE TIMES criticising my letter are very probably partisans of the Allies—other of the Germanic allies. I am simply an American—partisan of no other nation. Their views are interested; they have objects to serve, alien, foreign, adverse and inimical to the welfare of the United States. They—any one who criticises my letter—are engaged here in a propaganda which ought to be stifled. I am a Congressman—not a counsel.

Warning Too Late, Says Coudert.

Frederic R. Coudert sent a letter to Mr. Carew, in which he said that the latter's warning was behind time and had already been delivered by "an imperial belligerent." His letter follows:

My dear Mr. Congressman: I have received your letter of March 7 warning me that although my right to travel upon the merchant ships of the belligerent nations is one which neither the President nor Congress can or should surrender, I would be guilty of "the treasonable disregard of a supreme patriotic duty in attempting to exercise this right."

I thank you sincerely for your friendly frankness in uttering this warning and in explaining to me that you will "be inclined to regard with indifference the fate of a man who disregards this warning." May I say that even in the absence of your friendly admonition I should not, save in case of extreme necessity, have ventured upon such perilous undertaking as the exercise of my undoubted rights.

I was already aware that men of your views in Congress and the Government generally were in favor of suspending American rights at the behest of foreign powers and wherever "diplomatic difficulties" might thereby arise.

Nor have I any intention of visiting New Mexico or Texas, for the warning given by your great uncle, the late Secretary of State, to Americans to suspend their rights to travel or reside in Mexico has so depleted that country of American citizens that the innocent pastime of slaughtering them has been necessarily transferred across the Rio Grande. I take it that it has been proved much more satisfactory and perhaps even more innocuous than the mere destruction of bulls or even the waste involved in cockfighting. Do you not think that under the circumstances and in order to avoid serious diplomatic difficulties that "may even in its consequences involve us in war," we should avoid all our border States?

And again, why should your warning be restricted to belligerent ships? Has not the imperial Government of Germany as far back as February, 1914, warned neutral persons and vessels that the war zone, including the French and English coasts?

Had your cautious policy of avoiding complications been followed several American ships might have avoided attack and American lives under the American flag been saved.

Why should Americans travel at all when warned by an imperial belligerent that it is dangerous for them to exercise their rights? The Gulflight, the Cushing, the Petrolite, and other American ships, had they not ventured into dangerous zones, might not involve us in "serious diplomatic difficulties" eventuating in lengthy and exceedingly interesting correspondence. Should your warning, therefore, not be widened so as to include all such cases?

Jefferson thought, long ago, that allegiance involved protection. I do not know how far you believe in allegiance, but evidently Jefferson's canon is alien to you. Rather would you be inclined to paraphrase the sentence of Chief Justice Tawney in the Dred Scott case, in speaking of the historic position of the negroes, that an American has no rights which the foreigner is bound to respect.

You prefer the policy of China, from which, perhaps, you have derived that portion of your political philosophy which may be your own, to the system, pursued by brave little Switzerland or splendid Holland, of maintaining the rights of their citizens in any and all circumstances. I have yet to learn, however, that the Chinese system has succeeded in protecting its citizens from diplomatic difficulties and even in consequences involving war."

Yes, Mr. Congressman, your warnings should and will to a great extent be followed as long as the majority of your fellows in Congress are indifferent to the protection of American rights on the high seas and upon land. It was kind of you frankly to state your political principles, otherwise you might have passed into the limbo of political nonentity as a mere negligible incident in the political machinery of the nation.

I sincerely trust that you will again place yourself before the electors as a candidate. The number of votes that you receive will be a good indication of how far your district has proceeded in the process of American assimilation, and the vote against you might fairly indicate the number of Americans who believe that allegiance involves protection.

My own impression is that you and your kind are a mere by-product of an imperfect American nationalization, and that you will in time, as the national common consciousness reawakens, disappear from the body politic as the unhealthy humors are thrown off from the body of the invalid when sanitary surroundings and wise medical treatment allow a healthy nature to reassert itself.

In the meanwhile you have furnished a useful object lesson, and I hope that you will continue to reiterate and to broaden your warnings and to emphasize your indifference to the fate of Americans who may "treasonably" wish to exercise their rights, so sedulously maintained by the fathers of the nation, so valiantly fought for through the generations, and now to be thrown away at the behest of aliens, misguided and foolish sentimentalists and supposedly American Congressmen.

Whether this country constitutes a nation with a common consciousness of right and wrong, a dignity of its own, and an ability to protect the just rights of its citizens wherever exercised, or whether it is merely an ill-assorted juxtaposition of warring and alien elements whose jangling discords have served merely to bring into contempt the once honored name of "American citizens," is a question which will be answered in the near future at the polls in the reply to warnings such as those issued by yourself and others like-minded. In my view the response will not be long delayed.

With renewed thanks for your tender solicitude for the welfare of those whom you so completely misrepresent, believe me, very truly yours,

FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

New York, March 10, 1916.

E. S. Martin Repudiates Carew.

Edward S. Martin, in a letter to the editor of THE TIMES, repudiated Representative Carew's views, in spite of the fact that he had voted for him. Mr. Martin's letter follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir: There is printed in THE TIMES today a letter from Congressman Carew to a constituent in which he gives out the opinion that an American citizen who travels abroad on a merchant ship of one of the belligerent nations in the war "is guilty of a treasonable disregard of the supreme patriotic duty which every man owes his country, never to imperil her peace and happiness."

I live in Carew's district and voted for him for Congress. I beg to repudiate his opinion in this matter and to disclose with all convenient emphasis that in putting out such views he does not represent me.

"At all times and in all places," says Mr. Carew, "do all you can to keep our beloved country out of danger."

Nonsense! That is doctrine for a sheep, not for a man. If our beloved country belongs in danger, put her in.

The suggestion that it is treasonable to sail in a belligerent merchant ship is, of course, only worth a smile. Whatever it is convenient and lawful for an American to do in the transaction of his business, let him do it. It is his country's duty to see to it that he does such lawful acts with impunity, and if not to know why.

The supreme patriotic duty which every American owes to his country is as far as the stars from what Mr. Carew says it is. What is peace, what is happiness, to muzzled citizens of a muzzled country? To get the muzzles off of them—to cut these timorous bonds that Carew would put their legs in, to head our country right and push behind—that is the patriotic duty that we owe our fellows and our land.

Lord save us! Whence shall come our salvation when Congressmen, even from New York, bleat like that?

Yours very truly,
EDWARD S. MARTIN.

New York, March 10, 1916.

Parallel of a Street Fight.

The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, addressing the editor of THE TIMES, says:

Sir: I also found a copy of the letter by Mr. John F. Carew, our Representative in Congress, in which he proposes that we help to answer his prayer that "Columbia may ride safe through the storm" by all staying at home and not merely minding our own business, but giving up a normal part of our business altogether. I would like to ask him if two pugnacious citizens should notify the town that they propose to fight in the street, and therefore all citizens had better keep out of harm's way by spending the day indoors, whether he would not expect the Chief of Police to notify them that if they came out with guns or fired a shot they would find themselves in jail in short order?

It is just such talk as this of his, especially in Congress, that increases the difficulties before our Government, belittles our self-respect as a people, and makes it appear that the nation has neither intelligence nor courage. He seems not to be aware that war is abnormal, and for a belligerent nation to assume that the rest of the world shall at its demand surrender its rights and abstain from its normal life is preposterous, and, if acceded to, is destructive of all liberty and, indeed, of civilization itself.

We are all waiting for some one in authority to say the United States proposes to protect its citizens in the exercise of their rights, whether of travel or business or residence, and any one who interferes with them it will hold to immediate and strict account. Such declaration will clear the air and let us all know "where we are at," which has been somewhat difficult.

HENRY A. STIMSON.

New York, March 10, 1916.

Sanford McKeever, a broker, who is a member of the firm of McKeever Brothers, mines, with offices at 170 Broadway, sent a letter to THE TIMES, in which he said:

"I inclose you copy of my reply which you are privileged to publish. I think about time the voters came out plainly and told those who are representing them in Congress, or who are supposed to be representing them, that a little protection to life and property is more important than vote-gathering."

Here is Mr. McKeever's letter:

New York, March 10, 1916.

Mr. John F. Carew, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of March 7 regarding the duties of American citizens and their rights to travel on the open seas.

It is unfortunate that so much time of the Representatives of this country is taken up with subjects having no other interest than vote-getting.

On Sunday last I came through Columbus, N. M., which has just been raided by the Villa outlaws. I wonder, if there was a large, voting population in New York of citizens of Mexican extraction, if the facilities of the Government and the franks allowed Representatives would be used in advising the citizens who live along the Mexican border that it would be their patriotic duty to abandon their homes and remove to distant points, where the danger of conflict with these bandits would be avoided!

Is it not about time that the citizens of this country demand protection for their lives and property, whether on land or on high seas, and those who have no backbone to represent them in such demands should give place to some one who will? Yours very truly,

SANFORD McKEEVER.

DEFEND CAREW'S FRANKING.

Representatives Say He Had a Right to Send His Warning Post Free.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10. — Representative John F. Carew yesterday sent to his constituents in Manhattan, under his frank, thousands of copies of his letter warning Americans against traveling on belligerent ships, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. In Mr. Carew's absence from the city a spokesman for him said 'that the Representative had an undoubted right to mail such a letter under his frank and without payment of postage, as it intimately concerned his official duties in Congress. This view seemed to be taken by several members of Congress who were asked about the propriety of sending "warning letters" on the armed ship question. Secretary Lansing declined to comment on the action of Mr. Carew. Postmaster General Burleson could not be reached today, but it was gathered that the Post Office Department would not take official cognizance of any suggestion that Mr. Carew misused his frank.

Mr. Carew's letters were in circular form and printed upon House of Representatives stationery. They were issued from one of the mimeographing rooms about the Capitol and were sent, it is understood, to about 22,000 persons in the Seventeenth District.

The letters are dated March 7, the very day upon which Mr. Carew voted to table the McLemore resolution of warning, but most of the letters were mailed yesterday and Wednesday.

CECIL ANSWERS BERLIN'S CHARGES

Declares Germany Would Have Cut Off England's Food Supply but for the Navy.

SCOUTS REPRISAL PLEA

Asserts That Teutons Started Illegal Sea Warfare and U-Boats Have No Special Rights.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, replied today to the German memorandum presented in Washington on the submarine warfare and the blockade.

"It is a curious fact," said he, "that the Germans so often try to defend their action with regard to submarine warfare by stating that they adopted it as a measure of reprisal against acts committed by the British Government before the date on which the Germans started their submarine campaign. The official submarine warfare began before the Order in Council of March 11, 1914. Moreover, it should be noted that as far back as Oct. 26, 1914, the Admiral Gauteaume with 2,000 unarmed refugees was sunk.

The Germans now contend that the submarine campaign is in reprisal for our mine laying in the North Sea and for the extension of our contraband list in contravention of the Declaration of London. They appear to forget that they themselves early in the war were guilty of the indiscriminate strewing of mines on the high seas in defiance of all international law, a proceeding which the British Government never followed. Lately the Germans have actually laid mines in neutral territorial waters. With regard to the Declaration of London, that instrument is not binding on His Majesty's Government, who have not ratified it. The contraband lists have been drawn up in accordance with the basic principles of international law, and consist of goods useful for the prosecution of war.

Submarines Not Immune.

"The Germans state that as submarines heretofore have not been recognized in international law, their use could break none of the rules of international law. This is a singular idea. It amounts to saying that a power which can discover a new weapon may use it in defiance of all the laws of humanity. Presumably, therefore, the submarine is bound by no laws. The Germans claim it is illegitimate for Great Britain to interfere with the food supply of the noncombatant German population, yet in September, 1914, the Dutch vessel Maria was destroyed by a German cruiser and in January, 1915, the W. P. Frye, an American ship carrying grain from California to Ireland, met the same fate. Moreover, the object of the German submarine decree was avowedly to cut off all supplies from these islands. That they have not succeeded is due to the efforts of the British Navy. If they had succeeded would they have allowed food to come into Great Britain? Did they allow food to be introduced into Paris for the use of the starving civilian population during the siege, or did they allow the civilian population to leave the city?

"The Germans seem to claim that British interference with their trade is unjustified; on the contrary trade is a recognized belligerent right, which always has been exercised by any power able to do so. The remedy is in the hands of the German fleet just as the raising of a siege is the duty of a belligerent army.

"His Majesty's Government do not admit that the measures they have taken to intercept trade and correspondence are in any way illegal. They are prepared to justify them in law, and so far as humanity is concerned, they certainly do not fear comparison with the actions of that power which has been responsible for the sack of Louvain, the sinking of the Lusitania, and the introduction of poison as a method of warfare.

No Orders for Attack.

"It is totally untrue that, as stated by the Germans, British armed merchant ships have orders and encouragement to attack submarines. Their armament is defensive and to this they have a well established right under international law.

"The Germans say it was contrary to their intentions to kill neutrals by the use of submarines. Why then did they torpedo the Lusitania without warning, knowing that she had neutrals on board and repeat the act in the case of the Arabic? The Germans maintain that they nowhere infringe upon the rights of neutral traders. It is true their fleet has not had many opportunities to do so, yet they warn neutral traders that all ships entering the war zone are liable to be sunk. Moreover, have they ever shown any regard for the owners of innocent neutral cargo upon vessels they destroyed?"

DEFENDS BRITISH SEIZURES.

Cecil Cites Military Supplies Found in Mail Destined for Germany.

LONDON, March 10.—"There has been some feeling in the United States that our action in detaining parcels and letter mails for examination was frivolous and that it entailed an amount of inconvenience out of all proportion to the benefit which might accrue to our enemies from the goods thus carried," said Sir Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in showing to The Associated Press representative today some figures which indicated the extent of the trade carried on through the mails to and from Germany.

"These figures, taken alone," Lord Robert added, "seem to sustain the American criticism, as none of them is large in comparison with the cargo seizures, but the whole problem reduces itself to the broad question whether Germany can import goods valuable for her war purposes and export goods increasing her foreign credits under first class and parcel postage. So it becomes a question not so much of what actually is shipped in this form, but what would be shipped if England announced to the world that she would not touch goods sent through the post to and from Germany.

"Recently we have taken from letter mail sent from Germany valuable consignments of goods which cannot be regarded as postal correspondence under The Hague Convention. As an instance of the use of the parcel post we took from the liner United States, bound for Scandinavia, the following: 1,594 parcels of fur skins, 221 parcels of military boots, 418 parcels of strip tin, and 80 parcels of ferro-vanadium. It is unnecessary to dilate on the great military value of the last two items."

LAFAYETTE'S SAILING OFF.

Was Supposed to Leave Bordeaux Today for New York.

PARIS, March 10.—The French Line has canceled the sailing tomorrow of the steamer Lafayette from Bordeaux to New York.

The Lafayette arrived at Bordeaux March 6, having been delayed several days on her voyage from New York.

FEAR NEW BALTIC WARFARE.

Scandinavian Conferees Discuss Submarine Perils to Neutrality.

COPENHAGEN, March 10, (via London,) Saturday, March 11.—Developments today tended further to strengthen the belief that the conference of the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the Scandinavian countries in session here will not undertake in any way to deal with questions of peace. It is stated in official Danish circles that the deliberations of the conference will be confined chiefly to the objects for which it was called—to impress the world with the wish of the Northern countries to maintain "loyal and impartial neutrality."

The Ministers attending the conference met at the palace at 12 o'clock, after luncheon at the Norwegian Legation, and continued in session until late in the afternoon. They were entertained at dinner tonight by the Danish Foreign Minister, Erik de Scavenius.

It is known that the Scandinavian countries look forward with apprehension to a probable revival of submarine warfare in the Baltic Sea between the belligerents during the coming Spring and Summer, and it is believed that this phase of the situation has received full consideration. Such warfare would have a most serious effect on Sweden, although all of the Scandinavian countries would be affected, because it would tend to make shipping and commercial problems even more difficult.

Dr. Charles F. Aked, representing the Ford peace party headquarters at Stockholm, came to Copenhagen today in an effort to place before the conference a plea that it take the initiative in approving an address to all neutral countries to name delegates to a meeting as a preliminary world-wide move toward peace. Dr. Aked was accompanied by representatives of the International Women's Committees for Permanent Peace.

The party went to the palace during the afternoon and was received by one of the conference secretaries, who told Dr. Aked that he would submit his application for a hearing to the conference, but late tonight the members of the Ford peace party had received no answer.

The conference is expected to conclude its discussions on Saturday.

PHILIP MORRIS

"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

PLAIN END CORK TIP

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

REGRET VESSELS PORTUGAL SEIZED

German Papers Fear for Ships Interned in American and Other Neutral Ports.

SAY BRITAIN WILL BENEFIT

Spain to Represent Interests of the New Belligerents at Berlin and Lisbon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 10.—With all Germany tensely awaiting developments of the Verdun battle and speculating as to how soon the fortress will fall, the breaking off of relations with Portugal, which was foreshadowed and fully discounted several days ago, has caused not a ripple of interest or excitement. The press semi-humorously agrees that Germany will try to bear up manfully under this fresh blow, the principal regret being for the large amount of German tonnage which will now be at England's disposal.

Count von Reventlow, with one eye on America, points the moral that "after this German steamers in neutral ports must no longer be considered as absolutely safe."

Curiously enough, the Berlin Tageblatt also manages to link up America with Portugal, saying:

"Mounting freight rates and the growing shortage of tonnage, which have resulted in a threatened economic catastrophe, compel England to get hold at any price of all the available tonnage that still is to be found in neutral waters.

"England would have no scruples about procuring for her use the German steamers lying in the Hudson by the same means she obtained those in Portuguese ports if there was any prospect that President's Wilson's Government might show itself as weak against England's need as the Portuguese Government has done."

BERLIN, March 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to recent advices," says the Overseas News Agency today, "German merchant steamers laid up in Portuguese ports will be used by English shipping lines for the transportation of coal and war materials from England to Italy and Saloniki.

"The Portuguese Government, it is declared, will give the vessels in charter for the war period to an important concern in Lisbon, which will serve as a middleman for giving them in charter to the English lines."

LONDON, Saturday, March 11.—Germany declared war on Portugal, according to a British diplomat in close touch with the situation, because she feared other countries might do what Portugal has done, as a seizure of German ships makes a submarine campaign much less effective because it increases the available tonnage. This official declared that Portugal only exercised her rights of eminent domain and took the ships with a promise to make compensation because she is in vital need of more vessels.

He pointed to the fact that Italy, which is not at war with Germany, did the same thing without serious protest from Berlin.

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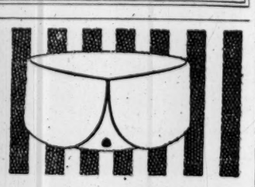

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British Hold Them Under Suspicion That They Are German-Owned.

DUTCH BANKERS PROTEST

Demand Consideration for Neutral Investors—Bankers Here Despair of Relief.

AMSTERDAM, March 10, (via London.)—Banking circles here give $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 as the aggregate value of American securities and coupons taken by the British Government from the Dutch steamers Noordam and Rotterdam on outward voyages since the middle of January. American purchasers of the securities and coupons, it is said, received empty or partly empty envelopes containing a British official notification that the missing contents would be brought before a prize court.

Bankers here believe justified the British desire to put an end to the sale of German-owned securities through Holland, but complain that not only have American bonds whose German stamps might arouse suspicion of German origin been seized, but that large quantities of purely Dutch property have also suffered the same fate. They ask why Great Britain could not have made enemy-owned securities contraband at first, whereupon the bankers would have acted accordingly.

They say that Holland's investments in American railroads and industrial enterprises total $1,500,000,000, and point out the injustice which would arise if during the war no interest due by neutral debtors to neutral creditors could be recovered. The bankers have large accumulations of securities deliverable in America, which, however, in view of Great Britain's present attitude, can no longer be intrusted even to neutral mails.

In the meantime some Amsterdam bankers continue paying for American coupons in the hope that the British will soon release the securities; but the majority, more circumspect, have stopped payment. The bankers have petitioned the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs for diplomatic assistance in clearing up the situation.

LONDON, March 10.—The Handelsblad, discussing the seizures of American securities and coupons by the British authorities, expressed the belief, says a Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam, that unless some arrangement similar to the Overseas Trust is made to handle these matters a serious panic may arise in the American section of the Amsterdam Bourse, if a desire to sell American securities comes and there are no buyers owing to the feeling of insecurity.

BERLIN, March 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The Dutch newspaper, Handelsblad, reports that securities are missing from the Dutch mail which was seized and later released by the British authorities. The newspaper says the British officials believed that the securities came from Germany and were being sent to the United States by way of Holland."

International bankers with offices in Holland and Germany have suffered much inconvenience and some losses through what they regard as unwarranted seizure of mail consigned to them in recent months. Houses with German names have suffered in particular. A large quantity of valuable mail dispatched on the Noordam and Rotterdam for New York a month ago, concerning which advices were received by the consignees, never reached this country. Some securities have come through on time, but the mails have been so uncertain that the bankers have not dared to obligate themselves to make deliveries of stocks and bonds sent forward until they have actually arrived.

The head of a prominent banking house said last night that the State Department seemed unconcerned over the interference with mails from neutral countries to the United States.

"Great Britain needs lots of money to carry on the war, and she is not above borrowing securities that she has no right to seize," he said. "There is nothing to be gained by protesting to Washington. They have entered formal complaints, but England will take her time replying to them."

ASK GUARDS FOR MEETING.

American Rights Committee Tells Police of Threats.

So many threats by telephone and in anonymous letters have been received at the headquarters of the American Rights Committee, 45 Cedar Street, that police protection has been asked for the meeting which is to be held by the committee at Carnegie Hall next Monday night, according to Everett V. Abbot, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A member of the Executive Committee visited Acting Commissioner Leon G. Godley, showed him a threatening letter which had been received, and asked that special attention be given to the policing of Carnegie Hall Monday night. After consulting with Acting Chief Inspector Dillon, Mr. Godley decided to send the usual number of uniformed men, but, in addition, a number of plain-clothes men from the Central Office will be ordered to mingle in the crowd.

In addition to the speakers already announced, Dr. Langdon C. Stewardson, former President of Hobart College, will address the Carnegie Hall meeting.

SWEDES TO CLEAR MINES.

Will Pick Up Explosives Strewn by Germans Off Falsterbo.

STOCKHOLM, March 10, (via London.)—The Swedish Government has decided to remove the German mine field off Falsterbo, which caused the loss of the steamer Martha. The press supports the Government in this decision, and several newspapers declare that the German object in the laying of these mines is to prevent all traffic between the Baltic and the North Sea.

It was reported in February that a large German flotilla was engaged in laying mines to the south of Falsterbo, a small seaport of Sweden. This mine field was said to be intended to prevent traffic in contraband along the Swedish coast to Finnish ports. It was afterward stated that Sweden had made energetic representations on this subject to Germany, as not even Sweden's navy would be able to move from the North Sea to the Baltic without grave danger from these mines unless accompanied by German pilots.

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TEACHERS HEAR FRAYNE.

1,200 Listen to A. F. of L. Organizer's Union Arguments.

"If there is any system of education in the public schools of this city which does not meet the approval of the American Federation of Labor," said Hugh Frayne, organizer of the federation last night, "we are going to stop it." Mr. Frayne spoke in the Washington Irving High School before a meeting of nearly 1,200 teachers, held under the auspices of the Teachers' League, which is discussing the advisability of affiliating itself with organized labor. Mr. Frayne said the only way for the teachers to reap the benefits of their work was by forming a union.

He said they need never fear being called on a strike, either direct or in sympathy with another organization. Such action rested entirely inside their own organization, and they could not be affected by any other body of persons in the world, he said.

Henry R. Linville, President of the league, talked about cutting down pay and oppressive measures taken by Principals and Superintendents in enforcing their own orders. He said after the meeting that he expected the league to have fully 1,000 members by the end of the week, all ready to go in with the American Federation of Labor.

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, organizer of the Women's Trade Union League, said the teachers should stop thinking that they were better than ordinary workers and should join in a real trade union.

The last speaker, Miss Margaret Haley, business agent of the Chicago Teachers' Union, told the teachers they needn't fear being called on strike. She said it had never happened in the thirteen years in which the Chicago union had been in existence.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

Action of 1,200 May Be First Move in General Walkout.

The first move that made manufacturers in the cloak and suit trades think that there would be a general strike of the cloak and suit workers, who number more than 60,000, was made yesterday when more than 1,200 workers left their work in four shops. It was said that they did it without the receipt of an order from the Executive Committee of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, which has notified the Manufacturers' Association that because of alleged violations of the Mayor's Board of Conciliation all negotiations between the two bodies should be considered ended.

Business agents of the various local unions met in Beethoven Hall yesterday, and it was said there that no order had been issued, but all expressed the fear that other shops would follow the example of yesterday's strikers. The union, the agents said, in self-defense might be forced to call a general strike. A meeting on this question will take place today.

Benjamin Schlessinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said yesterday that while the local union of the parent body did not instruct those workers to go out on strike it would support them. Several union leaders said that they would be forced to call a general strike they thought in order to keep the workers in hand.

Thomas Sweeney, International Secretary of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, who came from Chicago yesterday, received from the Executive Committee of the union full charge of the present strike.

MEDAL FOR DR. HUDSON.

Chemist Gets Nichols Award for Research Work.

The William H. Nichols Medal for distinguished research work was awarded to Dr. Claude S. Hudson of the United States Bureau of Chemistry last night at a meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, held at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street. The presentation was made following a dinner in the club attended by more than two hundred members of the society.

T. B. Wagner, Chairman of the local section, presided, and in presenting the medal recalled that it was the first time the honor had been given to a chemist not actively connected with either a university or an industrial establishment.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, spoke, and following his address the annual election of officers was held. The Nominating Committee, consisting of H. R. Moody, Dr. E. G. Love and Allen Rogers, reported the following slate: President—J. Merritt Matthews; Vice President—T. J. Metzger, and Secretary-Treasurer—C. F. Roth. The committee also suggested as members of the Executive Committee T. B. Wagner, Allen Rogers, C. M. Joyce, and A. E. Hill, while David Wesson was proposed by the committee as Local Councilor. Independent nominations were made on the floor of K. G. Falk, who had served as Vice Chairman, for Chairman, and I. Hochstadter for membership on the Executive Committee. The regular ticket was elected.

Holland Plans Radio System.

THE HAGUE, March 10.—In a debate in the Chamber on colonial matters Deputy Gillesen today explained a proposal to establish wireless telegraphic connection with Holland and the East Indies by way of San Francisco, Honolulu, and New Guinea. Deputy Gillesen said the cost of the installation would be 1,500,000 florins, ($620,000.) The Minister for the Colonies replied that the matter was receiving the careful consideration of the Government.

WANTS NEW BOARD TO BUILD SUBWAYS

Thompson Committee to Urge Control Be Taken from the P. S. Commission.

CONFER ON BONUS SUITS

Secretary Whitney Says Interborough "Put One Over" In Gift of $150,000 to Shonts.

The Thompson Legislative Committee will hold a public hearing next Friday to which the Mayor and other city officials will be invited as well as representatives of the Public Service Commission and civic organizations generally.

Immediately following this public meeting the committee will submit a preliminary report to the Legislature. In this, it will be recommended that jurisdiction over all construction work on subway lines be taken from the Public Service Commission and be lodged either with the Board of Estimate, with the Borough Presidents or with a board to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Estimate.

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, took up a new line of inquiry yesterday by calling Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, and asking him about the change of route in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's plans whereby the Thirty-eighth Street cut to Coney Island was used instead of the Fortieth Street cut, thereby costing the city $1,000,000 extra. Mr. Moss said he expected to be able to show that the bonus of $100,000 given to President Williams of the B. R. T. was included in the $1,000,000.

Freedman Payments to Hawley.

Another new line of inquiry related to payments made to the late Edwin C. Hawley, former Interborough Director, by the late Andrew Freedman. Mr. Moss put in evidence three checks showing that on Jan. 20, 1910, Mr. Hawley was paid $102,500; $50,000 on Feb. 2, 1910, and $625 on Feb. 20, 1910, on account of Inter-Met stock he sold. This money was deposited by Mr. Hawley to his account in the National City Bank. Mr. Moss called attention to the fact that on April 24, 1910, President Shonts, Mirabeau L. Towns, and ex-Deputy City Chamberlain John Campbell called upon Mr. Hawley on their trip out to St. James to see the late Mayor Gaynor.

Richard Reid Rogers, counsel to the Interborough, was the first witness, and he was questioned at length concerning the $50,000 bonus he received from the Interborough for special services in negotiating the dual subway contracts. Mr. Rogers said he had known Mr. Shonts at college and had been associated with him in the building of the Panama Canal. He said he went to Panama partly on the invitation of Mr. Shonts and President Taft. Mr. Rogers would not refer to his $50,000 award as a bonus, but insisted upon calling it an "extra allowance." Other counsel, he said, got allowances out of the predetermination account. Julian T. Davies, he said, got $10,000; ex-Judge John Dillon, $5,000; De Lancey Nicoll, $12,500; E. M. Grout, $17,500; Auditor Gaynor, $10,000, and there was also a charge of $150,000 for general administration service. It is the contention of the committee that this latter amount was the bonus given Mr. Shonts and which ultimately went into the construction account.

Mr. Rogers said all the previous contracts led up to the making of the present contract so that all his services in the four years of negotiation were properly charged against the final contract. He said it was a matter of law that legal services are a part of the preliminary cost of construction. When Mr. Moss read the clause defining "construction" and "legal services in and about construction" Mr. Rogers insisted that this latter phrase warranted the payment to him of the $50,000.

Rogers Defends His Bonus.

Q.—During all that time you were getting your regular salary? A.—I was getting my retainer. My regular salary from the Interborough was $30,000 a year.

Q.—And the $50,000 covered your services in drawing up prior contracts that were failures! A.—You might call them failures, but every one of them brought us nearer to the final contract, and some residue of each one was used in the next.

Q.—What connection was there between "construction" and the services for which Hayes, Hershfield & Wolf, and Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall received $63,000? A.—At one time, I thought, in a broad way, that their work was part of "construction"—settling the question of the legality of the contract.

Q.—Did Mr. Grout make a report to any one of the details of the work for which he received his fee of $17,500? A.—I don't know. I was in Europe at that time.

Q.—Who told you that the allowance of $50,000 for you was authorized? A.—I don't know. Mr. Coleman, or Mr. Turner, or Mr. Harkness of the Public Service Commission was there. Chief Engineer Craven was not at the conference at which we discussed "prior determination." There was nothing secret about it.

Q.—Neither Mr. Coleman nor Mr. Harkness objected to your $50,000? A.—No.

Mr. Rogers was asked if the bonuses allowed would not have to be paid by the city in the end, and he said a part of it might fall upon the city. He was asked if, under the best possible conditions, the city would not have to pay at least half.

"I don't think the city will ever have to pay any of them in the way that has been stated here," said Mr. Rogers.

Q.—The city has to pay everything above $50,000,000, does it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the only way you could charge it up to the city would be to put it under the cost of construction? A.—The trouble is that you try to define construction as actual building of the road.

Q.—But to get legal expenses in you had to connect them with the construction account? A.—In or about construction, yes.

Q.—Where do you get authority to put these items in the construction account? A.—I get it out of the spirit of the whole contract. These expenses were preliminary to actual construction, but represented necessary work leading to construction.

Le Roy T. Harkness, of counsel to the Public Service Commission, was recalled and said he was in office when Archibald R. Watson was Corporation Counsel.

"In regard to the allowance of $150,000 for Mr. Shonts, did you agree with Mr. Rogers that this should be allowed him?" Mr. Moss wanted to know.

"I was present at one or two conferences when it was mentioned," said Mr. Harkness.

Q.—You knew about it? A.—Yes.

Q.—It went through with your consent? A.—Yes, but I was not especially concerned about the details. I was only considering the bulk.

Q.—Do you remember Mr. Turner or Mr. Craven making any remarks about these allowances? A.—I don't remember any particular remarks made by either of them.

Before the regular afternoon session the committee held a secret session and settled a dispute over the stenographer's fees. When the open session was resumed Mr. Moss put in the Hawley-Freedman checks and then put in evidence the report of the sub-committee of the Interborough Board of Directors, in which it was recommended that a substantial sum be voted President Shonts for extraordinary services in behalf of the company.

Secretary Whitney then took the stand and said he did not know that the amounts allowed by the Public Service Commission's engineers in "prior determination" included the bonus to Mr. Shonts.

"I may have known of payments to Mr. Gaynor and Mr. Rogers and, perhaps, other payments, because they were discussed," said Mr. Whitney.

Q.—Was the bonus of $50,000 to Mr. Rogers discussed with any of the Commissioners? A.—Not by me, but I must have known of them because they were discussed in conferences between some of the Commissioners and representatives of the company.

Q.—Did you keep any record of these conferences? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What Commissioners do you remember as having conferred on this matter? A.—I am sure Chairman McCall and Commissioner Maltbie discussed it.

Q.—Did either express disapproval of this Rogers bonus? A.—The commission filed objections to that determination, and the matter was left open until April, 1914. During that time there were conferences. Mr. Maltbie, I believe, objected at first, but finally withdrew his objections.

Q.—Did Commissioner Maltbie join with the others in passing the matter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what questions were raised in these discussions? A.—No. Judge McCall and Commissioner Maltbie discussed the matter with the engineers.

Q.—What grounds were stated for allowing this service in connection with construction? A.—I cannot recall any questions other than that of the reasonableness of the amounts.

The committee then went into another secret session, and when it was finished, Senator Thompson made the announcement about the public meeting next Friday.

"The public hearing will be held all day on Friday," said Senator Thompson, "either in the Coroners' Court or in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall. Every one will be allowed to express his or her views. We will begin with Mayor Mitchel if he desires to be heard.

"At our conference regarding the report to be submitted, the first question to come up was the old one referring to the city's inconsistent attitude regarding transit matters. The city has no power over the administrative forces of the Public Service Commission. Last year this question came up and a great many opinions were expressed. The general opinion was that the situation was wrong, inasmuch as the city is paying all the expenses, while the State has jurisdiction over the commission. Subsequent developments brought out a new commission. All the old men are now out and new men are in. Therefore the committee desires a tentative report on this question.

"Under the present conditions that commission is supported by the city and appointed by the State. It might be well, therefore, to give the power over construction of transit lines to the Board of Estimate because of its voting power or to the five Borough Presidents, giving each a vote, and whose votes would help the outlying districts such as the Bronx and Queens. Another suggestion is that the Mayor appoint a board made up of a member from each borough, such board to be confirmed by the Board of Estimate."

Secretary Whitney was recalled once again, and questioned about the bonuses.

Q.—Aren't you of the opinion that they put one over on the Commission in regard to the Shonts bonus? A.—Yes, I do.

Q.—Why? A.—Because the allowance was for administrative expenses. While the amount might have been reasonable in itself no mention was made of the President, only that of administrative salaries.

Q.—When you say they put one over, you mean the Interborough? A.—I mean the account of administrative salaries. It should not have been in the construction account

Mr. Whitney again said he did not know that the money was to go as a bonus to Mr. Shonts and he did not know of any inquiry regarding it having been made by counsel to the commission.

Brooklyn Change of Route.

Mr. Moss then took up the Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, matter. It was brought out that the city agreed to a change in the route as originally laid out in regard to the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway and its extension along the Sea Beach Line whereby the cut through Fortieth Street was abandoned for one through Thirty-eighth Street, the change necessitating an additional cost to the city of $1,000,000. Mr. Whitney said it was part of a general deal that involved concessions to the city by the B. R. T. and that the $1,000,000 was "thrown in." By the change the B. R. T. obtained a yard at Thirty-eighth Street, the city agreeing to give up title to the property.

"Didn't the public authorities play directly into the hands of the railway?" asked Mr. Moss.

"In and by itself it was not an advantageous arrangement for the city," agreed Mr. Whitney, "but it was considered by the authorities in regard to the general situation.

"Do you know of any property owned by Andrew Freedman that was under consideration for use as yards?" suddenly asked Mr. Moss.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Whitney.

"How about the property at 149th Street?"

"I know Mr. Freedman owned property around there, but that is in Manhattan and the railway yards are in the Bronx."

"Well, don't you think the city got the worse of it as regards this $1,000,000?"

"So far as this particular case is concerned, yes," said Mr. Whitney, "but it was a matter that was settled along with many others."

Mr. Moss pointed out that the city had already built the structure to run along Fortieth Street and that it could be shown that it would cost $1,000,000 more to pull this down. The witness said an appraisal of the right of way through Thirty-eighth Street had been made by James R. Brumley, a Brooklyn expert, who placed the cost at $215,000.

"And while Mr. Brumley's appraisal was $215,000, the city credited the B. R. T. with $1,000,000 for it?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes," said Mr. Whitney, "but other things were also considered."

"Do you know if the matter of the $100,000 given to President Williams was discussed in regard to this?"

"No, sir."

The examination ended here, but Mr. Moss said later he would go more deeply into the matter and try to show that several items which do not appear on the surface were involved in some way in the $1,000,000 concession by the city.

Discuss Suit Over Bonuses.

Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, Assistant Counsel Stover and Senator Thompson had a conference yesterday regarding the bringing of a civil suit by the city to recover the amount of the bonuses allowed Interborough officials. Before an action is brought the committee will try to determine finally if the bonuses were included in the cost of construction.

"I believe the proof is ample and that the civil suit against the Interborough to cover the $210,000 will soon be under way," said Senator Thompson.

The committee will meet again this morning, but will hold no sessions next week except the public hearing on Friday.

FEWER POOR IN BERLIN.

151,333 Homeless Persons Cared For in 1915 by Charity Society.

During the year 1915, 151,333 homeless persons were cared for by the Berlin Society for the Homeless, according to the society's annual report. This was 54,732 fewer than in the year 1914. The Berliner Tageblatt ascribes this falling off in homeless persons to the war, especially as there were 51,380 fewer men taken care of than in the preceding year.

Since its foundation forty-seven years ago the society has housed and fed more than 8,000,000 of Berlin's poor, and its task is likely to be heavier than ever after the war, according to the Tageblatt.

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SEES FATAL DEFECTS IN OLD BATTLESHIPS

Capt. Sims Says Foreign Craft of the Same Type Could Sink Them.

BELITTLES SUBMARINES

Says British Fleet Defies Them with Nets, and That They Can't Defend the Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The pre-dreadnought fleet of the United States would go over like ninepins if pitted against British or other craft of the same type, Captain W. S. Sims, Commander of the new superdreadnought Nevada, told the House Naval Committee today, because "colossal mistakes" in construction have never been rectified. Other countries, he said, had spent millions in redesigning the older ships to meet changed conditions.

Illustrating his point, Captain Sims, who as a Lieutenant went over the heads of his superiors to obtain President Roosevelt's support in his campaign to improve methods of target practice in the navy, said the old bulldog of the navy, the battleship Oregon, was probably the worst naval design ever put afloat. Her unbalanced turrets heeled the ship down on broadside fire, he said, until her skin below the armor belt, no thicker than a man's hand, was exposed to gun fire.

The turrets of the Kentucky and the Kearsarge were so designed, he said, that four twelve-inch shells could enter the gun ports at one time; the sloping roofs of the Connecticut class turrets were built to withstand short-range direct fire and were no better than paper against modern plunging fire; the turrets of the Illinois class had a gap in the armor at the back of the turret six to eight feet wide, directly in line with the ammunition hoists inside.

All these defects Captain Sims attributed to the organization of the department that prevailed for years. He insisted that a General Staff would have rendered them impossible, and told the committee that, with the General Board determining military characteristics of ships, modern American battle craft were well built.

Under the old system, the Captain said, the criticisms of sea officers came to the men who designed the ships, and were shelved by them. He described his own "rank insubordination" in obtaining President Roosevelt's ear as to target practice.

When the short-range target practice was abandoned in 1909 by the department, said Captain Sims, the gunnery efficiency fell off and continued to go down until 1913, when individual practice was restored. In 1915 the fleet showed a 40 per cent. improvement, but the improvement was from the standing of thirty to forty in a possible hundred, and the shooting was still bad.

The ill-effects of the slump were being slowly but surely overcome, he added, and he urged that full information be published as to what the men behind the guns actually did. He insisted that nobody was in ignorance abroad, because every foreign power has a definite system for finding out such matters promptly. He told of one case in his knowledge where the Naval Attaché of one power paid a bribe of $70,000 to get information as to the naval secrets of the country to which he was accredited.

Captain Sims said that submarines could not defend a coast, and that the defense of New York should be made 1,000 miles at sea. He had positive knowledge, he said, that the British fleet spent part of its time behind nets in sheltered harbors, and the rest at sea surrounded by screen fleets and submarine nets when not in rapid motion. The only German submarine that got through the screens, he said, had been rammed by a battleship and sunk.

The officer said it was not submarines which defended Heligoland, the great German base on the North Sea, but shore batteries, mines and surface torpedo craft.

"I do not hesitate to say," he added, "that with 100 submarines of the shore service type concentrated around New York, a hostile fleet could sail in near enough to shell New York, provided it controlled the surface. That is necessary—to control the surface. If a fleet does that it can keep the submarines out with nets."

Captain Sims described the British naval mobilization plan, and agreed to furnish the committee with a mobilization plan worked out in the Naval War College. He said Secretary Daniels had realized the vital importance of the War College, after it had existed twenty-five years with no students. A full complement of officers was kept there now, he said, regardless of whether the sea fleet was short of officers, and the result was becoming apparent in that defects in the navy, weaknesses in war plans and vital essentials to any scheme of preparedness were being brought to light.

He thought that with the present Chief of Operations to pass upon the criticisms as to personnel and material there was little danger that these would go unheeded. He urged, however, that the authority of the Chief of Operations, under the Secretary, be extended over all bureau chiefs.

ARTISTS TO AID DEFENSE.

Aero Club Plans a Patriotic Propaganda of Posters.

Through a committee, composed of Jules Turcas, Henry Reuterdahl, and Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America, steps were taken yesterday to mobilize the artists of this country for national defense work. Plans have been outlined for a national campaign to promote patriotism by means of paintings, posters, and cartoons, which are to be contributed free by the artists and will be published and distributed by the Aero Club of America and the Conference Committee on National Preparedness. They will be published in magazines and newspapers, displayed on billboards, placed in street cars and public buildings, and given to the army, navy, marine corps, militia, and the various societies interested in national defense.

To familiarize the artists with the aims and activities of the organization working for national defense a meeting is to be held at the Aero Club of America this evening at 8 o'clock, which will be attended by the artists and by the officials of the defense organizations.

ROCK ISLAND SUIT ORDERS.

Appellate Division Rules Against Defendants on Three Points.

In the suit of Theresa Seagrist and nine other stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company against Daniel G. Reid, Ogden Mills, the Moore brothers, and other Directors concerned in the purchase by the railway company of $7,500,000 of debenture bonds of the railroad company of the same name, (during a reorganization,) the Appellate Division yesterday, by a divided vote, reversed Justice Pendleton of Special Term on three technical orders he had made in favor of the defendants.

The prevailing opinion, written by Justice Page, having the concurrence of Presiding Justice Clarke and of Justice Dowling, concluded as follows:

The order denying the motion to bring in the receiver, Jacob M. Dickinson, of the railway company as a party defendant is reversed.

The order requiring plaintiffs to reply to the supplemental answer is reversed and the motion is denied.

The order vacating the order for the examination of the defendants before trial is reversed and the order for examination reinstated and modified.

There were differentiated opinions by Justices Scott and Smith. George L. Ingraham, counsel for the defendants, whose side was reversed, was recently Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

While this court has been considering the question the defendants in a similar action in the Federal Court have settled the whole bookkeeping transaction by paying back into the treasury of the railway company $750,000, one-tenth of the amount for which suit was brought.

The railroad company was the holding corporation for the railway company. The debentures were made in connection with an extension of the system by the purchase of subsidiary lines.

TELLS CANADA TO GO SLOW.

Shaughnessy Advises Dominion to Use Caution in Recruiting.

MONTREAL, March 10.—Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is opposed to the plan of Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, to raise the Canadian contingent in the European war to 500,000 men. Addressing a meeting of business and military leaders, held here yesterday to encourage recruiting, Lord Shaughnessy said he did not regard the plan as practicable and that if Canada was to attempt to raise 225,000 men in addition to its present army it would cause a serious draft upon the working population. He announced that the Agricultural Department has asked the Canadian Pacific for aid in taking 10,000 farmers to the western provinces for seeding and harvesting work.

Lord Shaughnessy advised that Canada go slow about recruiting, saying that some of the first Canadian contingent were still in camp in England, while 130,000 men, representing an outlay of probably $12,000,000 a month, were still in Canada with no prospect of being moved to Europe for a long time. He said it would have been better to have gone more slowly and saved $5,000,000 a month, for use hereafter. He asked if it would be wise to go on lessening Canada's ability to give financial aid to the British Empire when the time of its need should come.

Major General Sir Sam Hughes said that no industry would be threatened by shortage of labor if 1,000,000 men went to the front, adding that Montreal could recruit 50,000 to 70,000 men.

The meeting adopted a resolution approving the efforts to recruit men in Montreal and calling upon employers to encourage their employes to enlist.

MORGENTHAU GETS THANKS.

Ambassador Spring-Rice Expresses British Gratitude for His Work.

WASHINGTON, March 10. — Great Britain's gratitude to Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, for his services as representative of the Entente Allies at Constantinople, was expressed to Mr. Morgenthau by the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

Sir Cecil told the Ambassador when the latter called at the British Embassy to pay his respects that his protection of the interests of British nationals in Turkey and his aid in caring for wounded British soldiers had made a strong impression throughout England.

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HAS PLAN TO AVERT STRIKE ON RAILWAYS

C. L. Bernheimer Says Chamber of Commerce Could Help in Case of Deadlock.

WOULD OFFER ITS SERVICES

Advantages of a Preliminary Informal Conference in Case of Arbitration Set Forth.

Charles L. Bernheimer, Chairman of the Committee on Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce, who has taken effective action in the settlement of many labor disputes, suggested a mode of procedure yesterday for the settlement of the eight-hour wage dispute now threatening the railroads of the country and involving about 350,000 railway employes. Mr. Bernheimer has worked out a complete plan, but there will be no necessity of placing it in operation, of course, if the railway employers and their employes reach an agreement between themselves.

"The workers have been quoted as saying that they are opposed to arbitration," Mr. Bernheimer said. "That should not be taken literally, I believe. They no doubt mean that they are opposed to arbitration while they are trying to effect a new wage agreement with their employers. Their stand is perfectly commendable and there should, under no conditions, be any arbitration for a certain period.

"After the expiration of a reasonable time, however, it occurs to me, the railroad employers and employes should feel free to ask some public organization to tender their good offices for a possible settlement. There should also be a time limit on this proposal.

"A third step, as I see the situation, should provide that some public organization should feel perfectly free to offer its services to both sides. This step should be taken only in the event that neither side voluntary asked for assistance.

"In the event that this third step is not approved of, of course only one thing remains to be done. It is inconceivable that 350,000 men will be permitted, even for a day, to render futile the operations of the great transportation lines of this country. If a deadlock is created it may become necessary for the Federal authorities to step in and make the railroad companies as well as the unions understand that an agreement must be reached. There should be joint action by the Departments of Commerce and Labor under such a contingency, I think."

Mr. Bernheimer indicated that the third step in his plan would probably be the one which could be relied upon to do some good. A body like the Chamber of Commerce or the National Civic Federation, he said, would be a suitable body to volunteer services.

"I am not speaking for the Chamber of Commerce," said Mr. Bernheimer, "but I do believe that this organization would be a good agency to handle the situation. I speak merely for myself, however. An informal conference could be called and the Chamber of Commerce would not have to be represented unless specifically invited. The object of such a preliminary informal conference would be, first, to formulate in concise terms the points at issue; second, to formulate a plan of procedure for the formal conferences to be held later, and third, to compile an official list of umpires of not less than thirty members who, because of independence, tact, ability, and honorable records, would be qualified to service as arbitrators.

"I would insist on a neutral Chairman for the formal conference, a Chairman without a vote. The unions should be asked to send three delegates to the conference and the railroads should also be asked to send three delegates."

Mr. Bernheimer called attention to the intellectuality of the railroad employes as a class. These men, he thought, would listen to a reasonable plan of procedure. The important thing, he said, was to agree upon some plan of procedure before the labor dispute resulted in any regrettable disturbances.

EXPRESS CO. WINS SUIT.

Shipper Can't Recover in Excess of Stated Value of Goods.

A warning to merchants that they must not undervalue goods delivered to express companies for shipment if they expect to recover full value for the loss of the goods if they are stolen or destroyed is contained in the opinion of the Appellate Division yesterday in a suit against the Adams Express Company to recover $2,207 as the value of five shipments of wearing apparel sent to Boston from New York which were stolen by employes of the express company. The decision is in favor of the defendant.

Three of the shipments, valued at $750, $416, and $220, were sent by Revillon Frères, and two, valued at $206.95 and $615, belonged to A. & J. Engel, Inc. The action was brought in behalf of the owners by Leo L. D'Utassy.

The suit came before the Appellate Division yesterday on a demurrer by the plaintiff to the answer of the defendants contending that the plaintiff could not recover more than $50 for each shipment because no greater value was declared for the goods. Counsel for the express company argued that the purpose of requiring shippers to state whether goods offered for shipment were worth more than $50 was to enable the company to give shipments above the ordinary value "the greatest possible protection against loss and theft," and said that if the real nature and value of the shipments had been made known to the express company the transportation of the goods would have been conducted differently.

The plaintiff contended that defendant's negligence in not preventing the theft of the goods constituted an abrogation of the agreement as to liability, but the Appellate Division rules that while the defendant was negligent, yet the company is not liable in excess of the amount stipulated in the agreement.

SUBPOENA SERVED ON FATHER FARRELL

Charity Investigator Strong Wants Brooklyn Priest to Explain Charges.

FIRST SUMMONS IGNORED

Later, Through Lawyer, the Clergyman Promises to Appear at the Inquiry Monday.

The Rev. Father William B. Farrell, Supervisor of Charities for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, was sought as a witness yesterday at the investigation into the State Board of Charities to be questioned about statements which he made in three pamphlets, charging that there was an anti-Catholic conspiracy back of the investigation.

Commissioner Charles H. Strong, before whom the inquiry has been held, announced at the beginning of the afternoon session that he had subpoenaed Father Farrell, and that he had failed to obey the subpoena. Instead of coming he sent a representative to say that he was busy and could not come. Efforts of the Commissioner's representatives to reach Father Farrell continued all the afternoon, and when the priest finally was found just before an adjournment, Mr. Strong said he would excuse ignoring the subpoena on condition that Father Farrell would appear at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Father Farrell's pamphlets dealing with the investigation were distributed Sunday to members of every Catholic congregation in this city. In one of the pamphlets the following passages occurred:

The Department of Charities, to gratify its hatred of the State Board, under the advice of the "Charity Trust," has used the institutions for its own purposes and the earmarks of conspiracy stick out all over the proceedings.

This Strong Commission in its course to date has made itself thoroughly distrusted, and the press reports almost daily disclose what appear as a lack of judicial impartiality, as well as a nasty anti-Catholic animus.

That Kingsbury entered office engaged for and determined to attack Catholic institutions is apparent on the face of it. * * * And the Mayor is satisfied with it, indorses it.

Father Farrell, according to Frank A. Brooke, who served the subpoena, said the order for him to testify was "foolish on the face of it." Mr. Brooke was called as a witness and related his version of what had occurred when he served the subpoena.

"I can't tell these gentlemen anything," he quoted Father Farrell as saying. "They can't compel me to answer questions on this. I have the right as an American citizen to criticise the proceedings. I suppose I shall have to appear, though."

But, instead of Father Farrell, J. F. Butler of 190 Montague Street, Brooklyn, came to the hearing. Mr. Butler explained that he was a brother of Father Farrell's lawyer, and that Father Farrell had sent him to say that his assistant was sick and that he himself was busy with Lenten services.

"Does Father Farrell know that I have the same power to issue a subpoena as a Justice of the Supreme Court?" Commissioner Strong asked.

"I believe he knows that," Mr. Butler said.

"Go to the telephone and tell Father Farrell that I want him here as soon as he can get here," the Commissioner said.

Mr. Butler reported that he could not reach the priest on the telephone.

It was nearly 8 o'clock last night before William S. Butler, his attorney, was reached. Mr. Butler promised that Father Farrell would be at the Bar Association at 10 o'clock Monday morning, when the inquiry would be resumed.

At the end of the day Commissioner Strong said he would declare a recess, instead of taking an adjournment, so that the subpoena served upon Father Farrell might not lapse. The next meeting will be on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Anthrax Patient Cured.

Eugene Hiers, 39 years old, a skin handler, of 427 Second Avenue, who was admitted to Bellevue Hospital as an anthrax patient on Feb. 12, was discharged as cured yesterday. There was a sore on his right hand when he went to the institution and an operation was performed. His condition was serious for some time.

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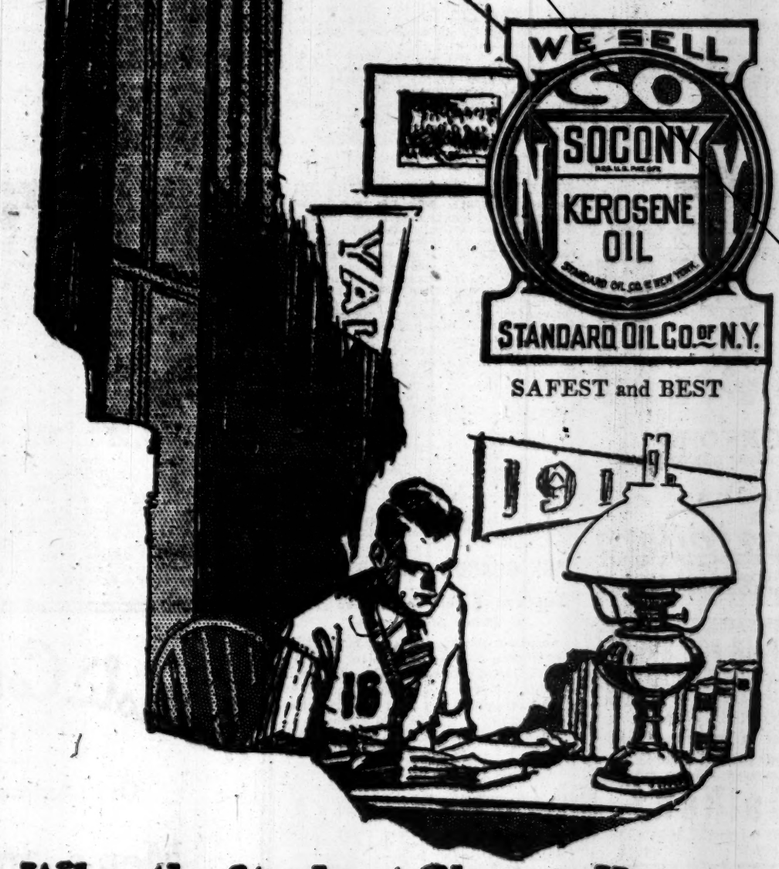

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DICTOGRAPH SET FOR OSBORNE'S ACCUSER

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ESPIONAGE ON FOR WEEKS

Val O'Farrell Hints Governor Will Be Interested in What Eavesdroppers Learned.

District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks of Westchester County, whose office on next Monday will begin before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins at White Plains the prosecution of Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing, on a charge of perjury, discovered yesterday morning that for more than a month a dictograph, concealed near his desk, had been catching conversation between himself and witnesses, and between himself and his assistants with regard to the Osborne case.

The wires attached to the dictograph, which had been installed evidently with the greatest difficulty, were so cleverly hidden that, though they passed through three rooms in the District Attorney's suite they were not detected by the occupants of the office. They led to a room occupied by two men and a woman who posed as stenographers, but who admitted yesterday, when questioned by District Attorney Weeks, that they were employes of the O'Farrell Detective Agency. Val O'Farrell, head of the agency, admitted last night that he had been getting evidence in the case, but refused to acknowledge that the three were his agents. "I want to see them first," he said.

Hint at Governor's Interest.

Mr. Osborne's own denial that he had had anything to do with the installing of the dictograph was supported by Mr. O'Farrell, who said flatly: "Thomas Mott Osborne is not my client. I won't say who is, but I can tell you this—there are many citizens and many civic bodies who are well-wishers of his and who want to see that justice is done. So Mr. Weeks thinks it is an outrage, does he? Maybe the Governor won't think so."

The dictograph was discovered by an employe of the Realty Building, at White Plains, in which the District Attorney's office is housed while the new Court House is being erected. This employe noticed a wire leading into a window of a room on the seventh floor, which is occupied by District Attorney Weeks, and, as he could not place the wire in the lighting, power, or telephone system in the building, he made an investigation. He found that the wire led into an outer room of the suite and was carried under the molding through that room and the office of Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon into Mr. Weeks's office, where the dictograph was concealed behind a bookcase, only a few feet from the desk at which the District Attorney sat while questioning the various convicts who have been brought to White Plains from Ossining to give evidence against Mr. Osborne.

The wire outside the window was colored to almost the exact shade of the brick wall. It led down to Room 508, two stories below, the door of which bears a sign reading: "Public stenographer in English and foreign languages." The room was rented early in February by a woman calling herself Miss Loretta Jamison, who at the time asked the agent of the building a good many questions about the arrangement of the District Attorney's offices, and which room was occupied by Mr. Weeks personally.

Find Notes of Talk with Convicts.

In the detectives' room, which contained nothing but ordinary office furniture and the dictograph receiver, the District Attorney and his assistants found six stenographer's notebooks, which they at once set to work to translate. It was found that they contained verbatim reports of many conversations between the District Attorney and witnesses whom he had called, and also many talks which Mr. Weeks had had with his assistants on the Osborne case.

While the notebooks were being transcribed two men who had been occupying the office came in and were questioned by the District Attorney and his subordinates. They said they were Joseph Meitlich and William A. Melzinger, and eventually, according to the officials, admitted that they had been employed by the O'Farrell agency to get evidence on the Osborne prosecution.

Mr. Weeks was waiting anxiously for the girl who, according to employes of the building, was usually about the office with the two men; but when she came in, about 11 o'clock, it was discovered that she was not Miss Jamison. This girl said that her name was Teresa Osgood, that she came from Boston, and had once been employed as a detective by William J. Burns—a circumstance which Mr. Burns did not corroborate. She said she was not a stenographer, but had only been employed to look after the outer office.

After he had questioned the three closely Mr. Weeks said: "All three operators have confessed that they are employed by a detective agency. It is certain that they were getting my conversation in connection with the Osborne case. It is the biggest attempt I have ever heard of to frustrate the plans of a District Attorney to carry out his sworn duty, and I have subpoenaed all three to appear at the trial on Monday."

Weeks's Plan Turned Against Him.

What lends more interest to Mr. Weeks's indignation is the very general belief about White Plains that he has himself had dictographs installed in the county jail, where he kept Sing Sing convicts in the intervals between the questionings conducted in his office, in order to find out if they said anything in their cells which could have any bearing on the case.

How the dictograph was installed and the wires run is a mystery that puzzled everybody about the Realty Building. Deputy Sheriffs guarded the District Attorney's office at all hours of the day, and it is believed that inasmuch as he had many papers pertaining to this and other cases in his safe there was also a guard at night. In addition to this, special locks were placed on the doors of all the rooms in the suite of offices. Yet somehow the wires were strung across the side of the building and carried under the molding in three rooms, despite locks and watchmen on the inside, and the exposed position of the blank wall on which the linemen must have worked.

Thomas Mott Osborne, when seen by a TIMES reporter just after his return last night from Albany, where he said he had gone to consult his physician, denied that he knew anything about it. "I saw something about the dictograph in the evening papers," he said, "but this is the first time I have heard that it was supposed to have any connection with my case. I know absolutely nothing about it. That is all I care to say, and indeed all I can say."

Mr. O'Farrell intimated that some of Mr. Osborne's friends had employed him. When asked if he had been questioned by District Attorney Weeks, he said: "I have had no communication with Mr. Weeks. Why should I? He is highly indignant, is he? Then I suppose he must have said something very dangerous that was caught by the dictograph."

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CAREY JURY DIVIDED.

Sealed Verdict Ordered for Monday in the $50,000 Alienation Case.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Carey for $50,000 damages against Mrs. Minerva B. Toler on the charge of alienating the affection of Patrick J. Carey ended yesterday afternoon, and shortly after 6 o'clock the jury, having failed to agree, was directed by Justice Philbin to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday. In his summing up William J. Morris, counsel for Mrs. Toler, laid particular stress on the fact that during the whole course of the trial Carey had so successfully hidden himself that a number of process servers had been unable to find him.

Mr. Morris said the suit was brought in bad faith, that Carey had been friendly with different women for many years, that he had no affection for his wife and that she had tried to get rid of him.

"The charge that Mrs. Toler had alienated the affections of Carey was preposterous," said Mr. Morris.

James A. Hughes, counsel for Mrs. Carey, told the jury that Mrs. Toler wanted Carey, and so she grabbed him. He ridiculed Mrs. Toler's story about her visit to Springfield, whither she journeyed, she said, to recover one of her photographs which Carey had taken, and which he threatened to pin on his breast with her name on it if he committed suicide for love of her.

"Mrs. Toler need not have made that trip alone," said Mr. Hughes. "She could have readily found a companion if she were as afraid of Carey as she pretended to be."

Mr. Hughes said his client would not be satisfied with small damages, and asked the jury to bring in a verdict for a substantial amount.

In his charge Justice Philbin said that to recover damages the plaintiff would have to show a preponderance of evidence, and that mere association between the defendant and the plaintiff's husband did not alone prove alienation.

Mrs. Toler submitted to a severe cross-examination during the day. She did not waiver in her story that Carey had represented himself as a widower, that he had pursued her against her will, and that he had either dictated or directed the writing of the love letters and telegrams she had sent him. She again said she was afraid that Carey would kill her if she did not do as he ordered. In reply to a question Mrs. Toler indignantly denied that Carey had ever kissed her. Mr. Hughes asked:

"Did you ever tell any one that you would be out of this suit if it ever came to trial?"

"No," replied the witness.

"If your relations with Carey had been improper would you confess it?"

"I would—I always tell the truth."

Mr. Hughes exhibited many of the letters and telegrams sent to Carey by the witness, read extracts from a few of them, and asked Mrs. Toler whether she had ever sent any of them voluntarily. She replied that she had not. All of them, she said, that breathed of love were written under compulsion. One letter written to Carey's brother Eugene, who died in December, 1915, asked after his health. Asked whether she was under fear of death when she wrote that she replied that she was. Then Mrs. Toler was asked about her friendship with Joseph Connery, who was a Vice Consul to Russia. Mr. Hughes asked:

"Do you remember showing Carey a bundle of love letters Mr. Connery sent you and telling him you were going to send them back to him saying that he, Carey, was the only man you ever loved?"

"No."

In reply to other questions Mrs. Toler denied she had spent the greater part of the night at the Kimball House with Carey when she went to Springfield to get her photograph back, or that she had returned to this city with Carey and had spent several hours with him in her apartment.

"Where is Carey?" Mrs. Toler asked angrily. "Why is he not here to face me?"

"You ought to know," replied Mr. Hughes coolly.

Mrs. Toler was not allowed to answer a question as to the meaning of the initials "A. O. T. J." and "E. R." that appeared in some of the letters sent to Carey. Mr. Hughes wanted to know if they did not mean, "Always on the job" and "Ever ready."

SEES PERIL TO RACE IN JEWISH CONGRESS

J. H. Schiff Believes It Might Cost Good-Will and Respect of This Nation.

HE FAVORS A CONVENTION

Banker Objects to Name of Proposed Gathering and Warns Against Anything "Un-American."

Jewish unity would be lost and the vital problems of the Jewish people here and elsewhere would not be solved by the proposed Jewish congress to be called at Philadelphia on March 26, says Jacob H. Schiff, who finds in some features of the new movement and its Zionist support dangers to the development of real progress, and which, if carried out, might result in possible loss of the respect and good-will which the American people have shown to so great an extent. Suggesting what should be the Jewish national point of view, including co-operation to help build up American national life, he asserts that any other attitude would almost be treason to the principle of American citizenship.

This public statement was made by Mr. Schiff in the form of an interview with Isaac Gonickman, city editor of The New York Warheit, who sought the opinions of Mr. Schiff on the subject of the congress because of his many years of activity in national Jewish work as the Chairman of the American Jewish Committee. The interview, read, revised, and approved by Mr. Schiff, was authorized by him for publication in that newspaper this morning.

The American Jewish Committee has for years occupied the place of the highest council in both local and international Jewish affairs. Associated with Mr. Schiff in the committee are the leading representatives of the race throughout the country. On the plea of less "conservatism" and "more democracy" the committee was requested by the Jewish Kehilla, (Community,) after a meeting of various organizations, to call a congress to consider problems which had heretofore been exclusively within the province and jurisdiction of the American Jewish Committee.

The committee decided that a congress promised dangerous results for the entire race, here and abroad, and declined to join in the movement. During the last six months the question has been agitated here and throughout the country and the new movement has the support of most of the Jewish press.

Mr. Schiff's statement was made in reply to questions put to him by Mr. Gonickman. The statement, in part, follows:

"When I think of the possibility of a breach in the American Jewry my heart aches. I have always endeavored and worked to bring about unity among the Jews. I never permitted myself, even in thought, to distinguish one Jew from another. I always struggled against a dividing line between brethren. I am convinced, now more than ever before, that America can, and I hope she will, develop the best generation of Jewish men and women that the world has yet seen. And it is because of this conviction that I am so deeply grieved when I only think of a possible division among the American Jews.

"Within the past fifty years Jews have been coming to the United States in large numbers. The Jew has sought and found in this country what he could not get in Europe, namely, freedom and all civil rights. Is it therefore not the first duty of the Jew to help to build up American national life, together with all who really love our country? Can the Jew and will he do this if it is constantly and at every opportunity being hammered into his head: 'We must remain apart from the rest, we must build up a new nation for ourselves, we need look upon American problems only from the Jewish point of view, not the good of the whole country, but our own good from a Jewish national point of view, that we must consider everything?

"Is not such an attitude almost treason to the principle of American citizenship and to the love and gratitude we should feel for this country?

"The question of a Jewish congress which is now being discussed by the Jews of America, and which has been raised by the Zionists, (this cannot be denied,) who would like to segregate the Jews of America into a separate class, will eventually arouse the suspicion of the American people against its Jewish population. They will insist that there is no room in the United States for any other congress, with national tendencies, except for the United States Congress and they will shun and look with suspicion upon those who wish to constitute a separate class in America.

"It is undoubtedly true, correct, and necessary that the Jews of the United States should unite for the purpose of helping our unfortunate brethren in Russia and in the other countries where they have no rights to obtain for them equal civil rights in the countries in which they live. But is it necessary to have a congress for this purpose? Is it necessary to have a congress at which many things would necessarily be said which, for the good of the Jewish people, should remain unsaid, a congress at which the demagogue and hot-headed agitator, who cannot be controlled by the best Chairman and parliamentary genius, will most likely, and perhaps surely, get the upper hand, a congress which will probably bring us nothing except the possible loss of the respect and good-will which the American people show us to so great an extent?

"Would it not be more practical, more dignified, and wiser in every respect if Jewish national organizations of every kind, and in which the great majority of the American Jewry are already represented, would carefully select men to become delegates to an American Jewish convention? In this manner we would save unity, and a true representation by the best and most trustworthy men of American Jewry."

Upon the question why the Irish in America were not afraid to assemble and speak freely and openly, Mr. Schiff said:

"Do not forget that they have not called a congress. They had a convention which we too might have, and the delegates for their convention were elected not in the manner planned for the congress, but similar to the way which I suggested before. And yet I want to assure you that the address of Recorder Goff will do more harm than good for Irish national existence.

"Why use the name congress? It is nothing but a phrase. Is a convention not good enough, not well-sounding enough? We do not want any politicians who wish to make political capital out of the great Jewish tragedy and want to be constantly on the band wagon. We need men who have shown their great interest in Jewish affairs in the past, and really feel deeply the sorrows of the Jewish people. We do not want the professional or unprofessional fakir or those who humbug the people for their own selfish interests. We need only those who have stood the fire-test in the long strife for Jewish interests."

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Ground Floor.

J. G. WENDEL LEFT ESTATE OF $2,817,912

Realty Man, Said to Have Been Worth $50,000,000, Deeded Away Much Property.

THE STATE LOSES BIG FEE

Appraiser Clark Recommends Change in Transfer Tax Law to Cover Similar Cases.

John G. Wendel, the realty man, who, it was thought, owned an estate of about $50,000,000, left only taxable property amounting to $2,817,912, according to the appraisal of his estate filed yesterday with Surrogate Sawyer in White Plains by Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark.

The estimate of $50,000,000 was probably correct for the estate left to Mr. Wendel by his father, John D. Wendel, with a life interest and power of disposal. However, the realty man disposed of a greater part of the estate by six deeds, dated Dec. 27, 1910, to his four sisters, Ella V. von E. Wendel, Rebecca A. D. Wendel Swope, and Georgiana G. R. Wendel.

Mr. Wendel died on Nov. 30, 1914, at Santa Monica, Cal., and as most of the property changed hands by deed and not by will, or in contemplation of death, so much is not taxable by the State under the transfer tax law. Some of the realty thus escaping taxation consists of the eighteen lots lying between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, extending from Broadway to Seventh Avenue.

In regard to this manner of escaping the transfer tax by deeding property away before death, Appraiser Clark, recommending that the law governing it be changed, says in part:

"In my opinion it has turned out to be one of those estates, in which the present transfer tax law is incomplete and deficient, in that the two important questions here must be decided in favor of the estate and against the State of New York.

Mr. Clark finds that Mr. Wendel was in his usual health when he made the deeds transferring the property in question.

The taxable real estate, the report shows, aggregated $2,534,650 and the personalty $452,184. Mr. Wendel's wearing apparel is valued at $10. He had bank deposits amounting to $282,079, while the horses, wagons, and all furniture are appraised in the aggregate at $1,290.50.

The State will collect a total tax of $79,912 on the estate.

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4 x 7 ft.	9.25	6.50
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9 x 15 ft.	43.50	32.25
12 x 15 ft.	60.00	47.50

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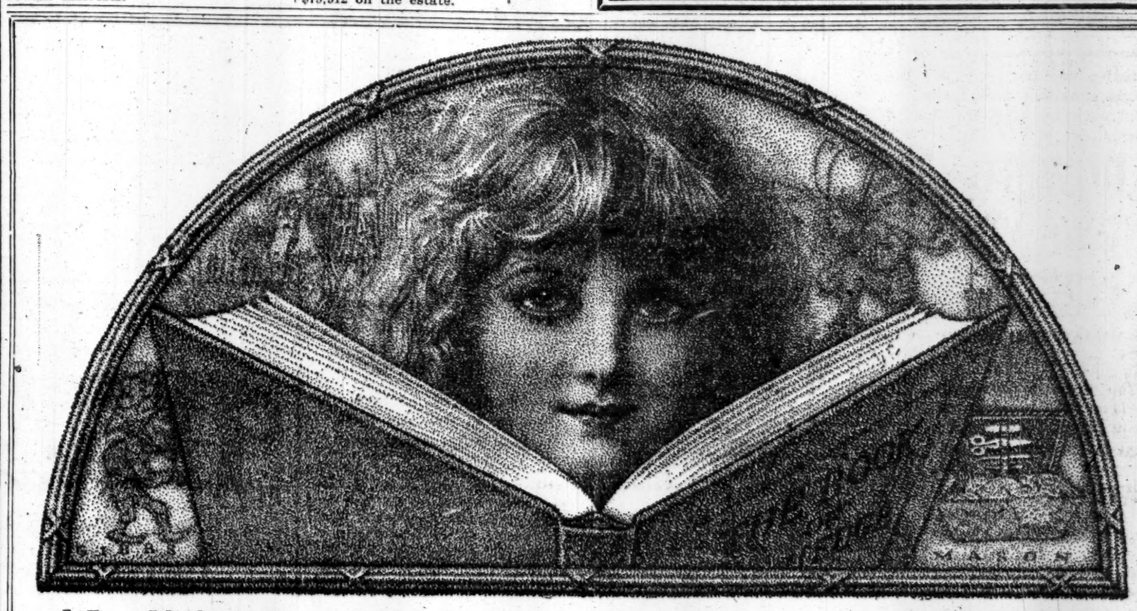

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COURT HOUSE COST IS CUT $2,052,962

Much Wood, Marble, and Bronze Is Dropped from the Original Plans.

$7,500,000 ONLY NEEDED

L. Laflin Kellogg Tells Board of Estimate of Reductions—Refrigeration Abandoned.

The way in which the Court House Board hopes to be able to cut the cost of construction of the new Court House from its former estimate of $9,941,357 to within the $7,500,000, which is all that the city can now afford to set aside for it, was explained yesterday by L. Laflin Kellogg, Secretary of the board. Mayor Mitchel said that he and Controller Prendergast had promised to favor the issue of corporate stock to cover the latter sum as long as the alterations made by the Court House Board were bona fide reductions and were not merely postponements of expenditures which would have to be incurred later.

It was pointed out yesterday that the original estimate of the Court House Board called for an expenditure on construction of 41 cents a cubic foot, while if only $7,500,000 was to be spent the cost would be 32 cents a cubic foot.

In the first place, the Court House Board hopes to save $404,416 upon several items, in which the possibility of economy had been shown by a closer study of the original plans, independent of the pressure put on it by the Board of Estimate. Thus it had been decided that there was no immediate need to place a wood wainscoating, from eight to ten feet high, round the courtrooms, as Guy Lowell's plans had called for. Plain plaster will be satisfactory for the present, and the city, as it finds the money, can decorate the courtrooms later.

Then a considerable sum can be saved by permitting the contractor, instead of paying the premium on a large bond, to deposit with the city its own securities, and it is now possible from the situation in the steel trade to use lighter steel than a year or so ago. Mr. Lowell had proposed to place heavy iron grills before all the basement windows, but these can be dispensed with, and in certain portions of the structure, which will not be seen when completed, the cheaper Caen stone can be substituted for granite.

A saving of $861,319 may be effected by modifying the original design for the mere purpose of economy. Mr. Lowell designed the building with four porticos; it is now proposed that the northeastern one, facing Mulberry Bend Park, should be temporarily omitted, which would save more than $300,000.

It is now proposed to cut out the marble wainscoting from the corridors and to leave them as plain as the walls in the Federal Courts, and to cover their floors with terazzo instead of Knoxville marble. Certain doors can be dispensed with in the Justices' chambers, and the inner vestibule doors can be constructed of iron instead of bronze, as first intended.

A saving of $238,435, it is estimated, may be accomplished by leaving certain matters to the furniture contract. Among these are the statues over the porticos and the bronze main doors. These do not affect the usefulness of the building and may be put in at any time the city feels it can afford them.

Certain items which may be deferred for future consideration would save the city another $548,791. The most important of these is the lighting and heating plant. The city now is considering the advisability of establishing a power plant for the City Hall group of public buildings and the Court House might perhaps be included in these. By using the city experts a good deal of expense may be avoided in the building operations, and it is agreed that while the shafts for the twenty-four elevators should be provided now, the equipment for eight of them may be left until their necessity is proved.

These modifications will, according to the cost figures of last Summer, bring about a saving of $2,052,962, so that the cost of the Court House construction should be not more than $7,438,394.

CHAMPIONS THE MOSQUITO.

Weeks Protests in Vain Against $150,000 Pest War Bonds.

"Why spend money to exterminate salt marsh mosquitos which are, it is true, pestiferous, but not disease bearing?" asked Archibald C. Weeks, who appeared before the Board of Estimate yesterday to oppose an appropriation of $150,000 in special revenue bonds for the Health Commissioner to exterminate mosquitos in the Jamaica Bay district. Mr. Weeks said he had not been bitten by a single Jamaica mosquito last Summer, though he invited their attack by sleeping with his windows opened and unscreened.

Mr. Weeks said the Health Commissioner might be better occupied in educating the householders in methods of reducing the number of house mosquitos than in constructing drains through salt marshes.

The board concurred in the resolution of the Board of Aldermen for the issuing of the bonds for the mosquito extermination work.

HERE FROM DEATH HOUSE.

Gaimari's Slayer May Testify In Perjury Trial.

Handcuffed to a detective, Gaetano Montimagno, who killed Tom Foley's political lieutenant, Mike Gaimari, sat in a restaurant in Franklin Street yesterday and satiated his appetite, as yet undisciplined by prison fare, with an enormous dish of spaghetti. Montimagno told the detective his chief objection to the menu provided for the prisoners in the death house at Sing Sing was that there was no spaghetti.

It is expected that the condemned murderer may give important testimony on the trial of Joseph Brondoni, indicted for inducing witnesses in the Gaimari case to commit perjury. Robert H. Elder, who defended Montimagno, will see him in the Tombs today, and then he will be taken before the District Attorney.

Brondini on the stand yesterday said he never knew Montimagno. The Brondini trial will be resumed on Monday.

Safety Bulletins Shown at Library.

There is on exhibition in Room 229 of the New York Public Library a collection of illustrated bulletins, gathered by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, teaching the lesson of safety. One bulletin reads, "Who am I? I am everywhere—in the house, on the streets, in the factory, at the railroad crossings, and on the sea. I am carelessness." "Make safety first your middle name" another reads. A third one says, "Don't take chances on railroad tracks, and don't let your children, either." There are warnings for persons in the trades, and other matter showing that it is "better to be always careful than always crippled."

CITY BREVITIES.

To launch a campaign to raise $50,000 to further the work of Hunts Point Talmud Torah of 1,019 Garrison Avenue an entertainment and ball will be held tomorrow evening at the Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163d Street, Bronx.

The Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations of 130 East Twenty-second Street will hold the first intercollegiate vocational rally ever held in New York this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Assembly Hall of the Sage Foundation Building. Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College, Henry Bruere, and Miss Mary S. Snow will speak.

Samuel Krulewitch, Republican leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, was chosen at a meeting held in the office of Chairman Koenig yesterday to represent the Twentieth Congressional District at the Chicago Convention in June.

NO PROMOTION FOR ENRIGHT

Lieutenants' Association Head Is Passed in Making New Captains.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods appointed four new police captains yesterday. They were Lieutenants John J. Noble, Louis M. Haupt, Charles A. Northrup, and Thomas J. Tunney.

Lieutenant Richard E. Enright, President of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association, who was first on the eligible list, was passed over for the third time and his name goes to the foot of the list.

Commissioner Woods declined to make any statement of his reason for passing Enright.

The Commissioner said he was satisfied that the four new captains had done satisfactory work for the last three months, their probationary period.

Captain Noble will remain in charge of the Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, station.

Captain Haupt will remain in charge of the Elizabeth Street Station. Captain Northrup will remain at the Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, station and Captain Tunney will still head the "bomb squad."

Commissioner Woods also announced the promotion of ten patrolmen to the grade of Sergeant, the men being picked according to their ratings on the list for advancement. The new Sergeants are:

William Adams, West 177th Street Station; Herman C. Stapf, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Station; Edward A. Bracken, Traffic A; John W. Butler, Webster Avenue Station; Miles Doran, West 152d Street Station; Joseph J. Dermody, Charles Street Station; Charles A. Le Bers, Detective Bureau; Bernard A. Deitsch, Detective Bureau; John J. Murphy, Fifth Avenue Station, Brooklyn; John J. Smith, Parkville Station, Brooklyn.

MARKS PROTESTS GRATINGS.

Asks Service Board to Find Better Subway Ventilation Method.

Borough President Marks does not believe in ventilating the subway through sidewalk gratings, and yesterday he sent this letter to the Public Service Commission:

March 10, 1916.

Public Service Commission, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan.

Gentlemen: It is indeed with regret that I am forced to differ with that part of the report of the committee of engineers which deals with ventilating gratings over the subway. Just about a year ago, as President of the Borough of Manhattan, I appeared at a public hearing before your commission and officially voiced a protest against the continued use and extension of these subway gratings. I remember, also, that the Broadway Association, and other civic bodies, appeared in protest at this hearing.

In a letter to you, dated March 22, 1915, I called attention to three objections, which, added to the egress of heated, odoriferous air from these gratings, seemed to me to present conclusive objections to this method.

The first objection was that they were a distinct detriment to traffic, our statistics showing that presence of the gratings caused congestion on the remainder of the sidewalk.

The second objection was that in frosty weather the gratings are very slippery and dangerous; and the third, that changes in the width of roadway cannot readily be made except at large expense after these gratings have been constructed.

May I ask that, before you act upon the report of the engineers on this subject, you again give very careful consideration to some less dangerous, less obstructive, and less objectionable method of ventilating the subways than by these sidewalk gratings.

With full desire to co-operate in any way possible toward bringing about this desired result, I remain, very truly yours,

MARCUS M. MARKS,
President Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. Marks believes that the commission should give the matter the most careful consideration before acting upon the report of its engineers.

A. O. H. PARADES IN COURT.

Kennedy Faction Wants to March Alone on St. Patrick's Day.

On the heels of the stories printed in yesterday's newspapers to the effect that the trouble between Coroner Timothy Healy's followers in the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the men associated with Roderick J. Kennedy, President of the local branch of the order, had been healed and that both factions would probably parade amicably together on St. Patrick's Day, Justice Finch of the Supreme Court issued two orders on the application of J. Power Donellan, counsel for the Kennedy branch.

The orders directed Mr. Healy and his friends to show cause why they should not be restrained from parading on March 17, in accordance with the permit given them by Police Commissioner Woods, and directed the Commissioner to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued directing him to issue a permit for a parade to the Kennedy faction, so that they might have Fifth Avenue to themselves for a parade. Both orders are returnable before Justice Gavegan and probably will be argued on Monday.

In his application, Mr. Donellan said that Mr. Kennedy and his friends represented the only bona fide branch of the A. O. H. in this county and that those represented by Coroner Healy had been suspended by the National organization because of non-payment of dues. Mr. Donellan said the A. O. H. had for more than sixty years held parades in this city on St. Patrick's Day and that this gives them a right to parade again this year on Fifth Avenue, the usual parade ground.

B'nai Israel Buys Old Church.

The building at the corner of Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street, Brooklyn, formerly occupied by the English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, was sold yesterday to the Congregation B'nai Israel, which is to use it as a place of worship. The purchase price is said to have been about $50,000. Recently the Church of the Redeemer consolidated with the Church of St. Barnabas, in Flatbush.

Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA TO OPEN ON MONDAY

National Officers of Association Attend Housewarming of Great New Restaurant.

MANY COMFORTS OF HOME

Rest Room, Reading Room, Dressing Room, and, Most Important of All, a "Beaux Room."

The cafeteria of the Young Women's Christian Association was opened at 29 to 33 West Thirty-sixth Street yesterday with a luncheon to the officers of the local and near-by W. C. T. U. Associations. The restaurant occupies the first floor and basement of the business building at the numbers given. It will accommodate 350 business women at a sitting, and there were about that number of the officers of the association at the formal opening yesterday. The hours of the place will be from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. when it is running regularly.

In the area bounded by Fifth and Eighth Avenues and Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth Streets there are 50,000 working women. The National Association will not only cater to women of the vicinity, but will train workers for cafeterias in other parts of the country, an entirely new line of work.

The dining room is attractive, with walls of a warm cream tint and balcony with plants on the railings and big boxes of flowering plants in the windows.

In the windows are also comfortable seats, where women may wait for friends, and the balcony has many conveniences, including a rest room with couches, a reading and writing room, with magazines and books. Even of more utility to many who will come are the dressing rooms, where women may gown themselves for theatres or entertainments and check their street garb.

The Y. W. C. A. officers believe in "beaux rooms," which they have in all their local houses, where women may receive their men friends, and they have arranged similar accommodations at the cafeteria.

There is a telephone and an information desk warranted to answer any question no matter how wise or foolish. The first person to take the desk, to stay until things are in running order, will be Miss Rebecca McKillip, Social Secretary of the National Board, who filled the same position at the cafeteria of the Y. W. C. A. at the Panama Exposition.

An important part of the work is the advertising. Thirty young women, living advertisements, visited many business places yesterday and consulted with managers. They found a general desire to co-operate, even in large stores that have restaurants for their employes.

"We are glad to have a good place for good girls to go," said one business man, "and I am glad to have the girls here get out into the fresh air during their luncheon hour."

"I am glad they will have a place to dress for the evening," was said at another business house. "Our girls have had to go to the Grand Central Terminal when they wanted to change their gowns to go to the theatre."

Mrs. Robert E. Speer, President of the National Board, presided yesterday, and Miss Louise Holmquist, Miss Ella Schooley, executive of the Panama Pacific Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria, and who will hold the same place here; Mrs. Mercedes Goold, and Miss Mary Scott told of the work. Mrs. James Cushman, Vice President of the National Board, and President of the Metropolitan Branch, said the cafeteria meant the "opening of another friendly door."

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FIGHT FOR RIGHTS OF JEWS

American Committee Working for Full Recognition in All Countries After the War.

Nearly $4,000,000 was spent for charity last year by Jewish organizations in New York State, according to the ninth annual report of the American Jewish Committee issued yesterday by President Louis Marshall. The report shows the estimated value of the property of such organizations in this State to be more than $12,000,000 and their yearly income $3,969,719, of which $3,859,142 was spent in 1915.

More than 2,000 persons were engaged as voluntary workers in these organizations, and 9,100 families received aid.

The report shows that the committee was active in bringing to attention the situation of the Jews suffering in the war zones, from Russia to Abyssinia.

The State Department, through the efforts of the committee, was interested in Jewish citizens abroad at the outbreak of the war and took up the question of passports from Russia to American Jews. The United States has been urged by the committee to bring pressure to bear on Russia to force her to recede from her position, taken in 1880, when she refused to allow her Consuls here to visé passports for Jews of this country to travel in her territories. In 1908 the United States refused to renew her treaty with Russia, but nothing was done by that nation to help the situation so far as Jewish American citizens were concerned.

The report tells of the telegram sent by the committee to the Treasury Department protesting against member banks of the Federal Reserve system participating in a plan to lend $25,000,000 to Russia and the Treasury's reply that the matter would be drawn to the attention of the Federal Reserve Board.

The committee's report says further: "There have appeared from time to time reports that steps were being taken to discuss the negotiations for a new treaty of commerce with Russia. As a result of the present war it is very likely that conditions will be favorable for direct commercial relations on a very large scale between the United States and Russia. Your committee feels that this state of affairs will hasten the negotiation of a new treaty. In view of the firm stand taken by our Government, it is altogether improbable that such a treaty will be concluded unless the Russian Government will give adequate guarantees for equality of treatment for all American citizens without discrimination. Your committee will, however, continue to keep a close watch over this subject."

Dealing with the situation of the Jewish people of the warring nations, the American Jewish Committee says the time has come to compile a formula which the Jews of the world may agree upon, to be presented at the peace conference. It was decided to ask for full rights for the Jews in all lands and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them.

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THE BARD'S 'SHREW' PLAYED IN GERMAN

Gay, Rollicking, Quasi-Elizabethan Performance of the Farce at the Irving Place.

HERR CHRISTIANS TRIUMPHS

His Admirable Petruchio Tames a Mild and Meek Katharina in "Der Widerspenstigen Zaehmung."

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Played in German Theatre in Irving Place.
IN THE INDUCTION.
A Lord.....Richard Feist
Sly.....Heinrich Marlow
Hostess.....Lina Haenseler
IN THE PLAY.
Baptista.....Otto Meyer
Vincentio.....Willy Frey
Lucentio.....Hans Unterkircher
Petruchio.....Rudolph Christians
Grenio.....Ludwig Koppee
Hortensio.....Gustav Schuetz
Tranio.....Ernst Robert
Biondello.....Ernst Holznagel
Grumio.....Christian Rub
Curtis.....Eugen Keller
A Pedant.....Heinrich Falk
Katharina.....Jennie Vallfere
Bianca.....Hertha Schoenfeld

With a fine, humorous, robustious Petruchio and a sadly insufficient Kate, a rollicking, gayly adorned performance of "The Taming of the Shrew" was given in German last evening at the theatre in Irving Place. As its first contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary this production is exceedingly creditable to that far-flung colony of the German stage. It is especially interesting because, unlike the Shakespearean performances now being given or prepared further uptown, "Der Widerspenstigen Zaehmung" is presented in a quasi-Elizabethan manner conforming in many respects to the revival of the farce made in 1909 by Max Reinhardt at the Deutches Theater in Berlin, where, by the way, the decoration for the present production was designed.

If in the year 1916 you are to give a Shakespearean play without trying the patience of your audience to the point of open rebellion or desertion, you must either alter the play or alter the stage. And if, guided by something other than a passion for archaeology which has no place in the theatre, you wish to restore those essential factors of the Elizabethan stage which conditioned the giving of the plays when they were new, you find there are two factors to be considered. One is the restoration of the apron so that the great passages may be delivered as they were meant to be delivered, with the audience all but surrounding the player. One is the arrangement of the setting so that the scenes may succeed one another at the rapid pace which keeps the play from faltering.

It is this second factor which Herr Christians has adopted from the prompt book of Professor Reinhardt, and it is because of this that he is able to start the play well after 8 o'clock, give one decent intermission and have the final curtain down before 11 without cutting or distorting the text, preserving not only its sequence, but some lines which are sad survivals of a less delicate age and some lines which modern scholars doubt if Shakespeare ever wrote. The action uses now the forestage with the curtains drawn behind, now the inner stage and now both, with a glimpse of the gallery beyond and a suggestion that they would use that, too, if the play were "Romeo and Juliet," say, or "King John."

Like Augustin Daly and Professor Reinhardt, he gives the induction, introducing "Christoph Schlau," befuddled before the inn, and keeping him in view during the early scenes of the play devised for his amusement. Sly, sits with his "madam wife" at the side of the forestage, drowsily letting the world slip and occasionally casting bleary, blushing glances at the players. He even tries to entice Kate with an apple when she sweeps by him. And very cunningly the production of the subsequent scenes employs only the room and furnishings in the lord's house, plus such trappings as the company of players might well have brought with them when they arrived, wagon, motley and all in the "vorspiel," while the traverse curtains are drawn from time to time by the lord's servants, who, bound to their task, yank the hangings into place, peer whispering in to see if the inner stage be set properly and generally contribute much to the spirit of the performance. It is all very simple, brightly colored, picturesque and good-looking, with just the right reminder from time to time, as when a most astonishing wooden horse is brought in on wheels by an emaciated Grumio to bear the bewildered Kate to her new husband's home.

"Bewildered" is just the word to describe the meek, mild, no more than petulant Katharina of Fraulein Valliere. Doubtless Ada Rehan spoiled us all for any other Kate, but quite as certainly the actress at the Irving Place spoils Kate for the audience, making her so unresisting that she seems tamed the moment Petruchio looks at her, which renders his subsequent didoes somewhat wanton, and robs the farce of some of its point. Herr Christians, however, is a fine, overwhelming Petruchio, full of gusto and laughter. Christian Rub is a killing Grumio and Marlow a capital Sly.

The performance of "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Irving Place is a forceful contribution to the discussion on that sore point of the Germans' greater devotion to the great English playwright, the so palpable devotion which led the irritating Mr. Shaw to suggest that the tercentenary celebration be left to Berlin. Of course, in his "Crimes of England," the gallant and undaunted Mr. Chesterton affects to find even the German love of Shakespeare discreditable, intimating, as he does, that they are hypnotized by his art as a monkey is hypnotized by a mirror, staring at the mirror he held up to nature until they forget that it is, in fact, a mirror, and so break it. Doubtless had this critic of Germany been privileged to attend and review the revival at the Irving Place, he would have serenely explained the delighted reception by saying that the overbearing Petruchio would quite naturally be the Teutonic ideal.

This is the first Shakespearean play given at the Irving Place in several seasons and the first production of "Der Widerspenstigen Zaehmung" since the days of Conried. The company is now at work on a revival of "Julius Caesar," which will be given on the roomy stage of the Metropolitan on March 28. The present revival is smiled on by those who are steering the tercentennial observances, and as one of the supplementary celebrations over which she has supervision, its first performance was loudly applauded by Kate Oglebay.

TO ADOPT SLIVERS'S CHILD.

Former Circus Rider Gives Home to Dead Clown's Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., March 10.—If her grandparents do not object, twelve-year-old Nellie Anderson, the daughter of Slivers, the clown, who committed suicide a few days ago, will be adopted by Mrs. Josephine De Mott Robinson, who keeps a sanitarium here and with whom the girl has lived for the last two years.

Mrs. Robinson was a noted bareback rider, and at one time her riding was one of the features of the Barnum & Bailey shows. She became acquainted with Frank Anderson, or Slivers, when the latter brought his wife to her sanitarium. Mrs. Robinson said today that she would adopt Nellie, if possible, and, if not, that she would give her a home as long as she cared to live with her.

Nellie Anderson is a granddaughter of Nicholas Anderson, who made a fortune in the Middle West. Slivers is understood never to have communicated with his parents after he ran away in his youth to join the circus.

Nellie is unusually bright for her years and is Vice President of a school organization for girls at the Garden City school. She is a good horseback rider, and is often seen about the village riding her pony.

ENLARGE AID FOR JOBLESS.

Committee to Raise Fund for a Permanent Institution.

The Committee on Industrial and Social Service to the Unemployed met yesterday at their headquarters, 416 Lafayette Street, to organize a finance committee and discuss other matters relating to the welfare of the unemployed of this city. George Gordon Battle, Chairman, presided. The committee has a membership to date of thirty-one men and women. The names of William Osborn Curtis, Mrs. Edward P. Fowler, and Kenneth D. Widdemer were added today. A previous meeting was held two weeks ago at the residence of Mrs. Vincent Astor, and yesterday's report showed that the progress had been encouraging. A letter was read from Felix Adler in which he said:

You are right in speaking of the proposed work of this committee as a "most important community service." It is essential to our peace of mind that there shall be in our city no homeless and famished men willing to take employment but unable to find it.

This committee does not attempt to solve the unemployment problem, but rather the problems of the unemployed. Its aim is to give temporary work to any one out of a job. Many men with little or no capital have been refused employment on account of their personal appearance, from lack of clothing or food. This committee will give them immediate opportunity of earning what they lack, and offset the dangers of discouragement and demoralization.

The Finance Committee will meet next week to raise funds for an institution where permanent work may be carried on. They believe, under their system, that 5,000 unemployed can be looked after in a year. On this committee are the Rev. Sheridan W. Bell, the Rev. William A. Courtney, I. E. Goldwasser, Bolton Hall, Frederic C. Howe, the Rev. Floyd S. Leach, William R. Patterson, Mrs. Nathaniel B. Potter, Anne Rhodes, Charles Stetzle, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, William Osborn Curtis, Mrs. Edward P. Fowler, and Kenneth D. Widdemer.

ITALIAN PLAY AT COLUMBIA.

Carlo Goldoni's "Il Ventaglio" Cleverly Acted by Circolo Italiano.

The Circolo Italiano of Columbia University presented its third annual play in Brinckerhoff Theatre last night. The play was Carlo Goldoni's "Il Ventaglio," which centres about a fan and the part it plays in the fortunes of two lovers. The plot is an exciting one of love, jealousy, intrigue, disagreements, and forgiveness, but all ends happily with the two lovers reunited.

A brilliant cast brought out all the humor and cleverness of the delightful comedy.

The cast of the play included William Barbarito, '17; William Liccione, '17; Alphonse Giglio, '19; Vincent Anello, '19; Harry Righi, '18; Nicholas Buci, '16; Salvatore la Corte, '16; Mazzini Lapolla, '18; Ernest de Muria, '17; Antonio Conti, '17; Ethel Reges, '16; Katherine Harrower, '17; Helen Lachmann, '15; Irma Liccione, '18.

The play was staged by the members of the club themselves, and coached by Professor Livingston of Columbia University. The management was in the hands of A. H. Righi, '18, business manager; N. Bucci, '16, assistant manager; S. F. la Corte, '16; W. T. Liccione, '17; P. Bongiorno, '17; A. S. Giglio, '19; M. S. Lapolla, '18; W. Barbarito, '17, and E. de Muria, '17.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT

Spohr's Overture to "Jessonda," in a Program Without Soloist.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall was without a soloist, and the program was composed of pieces familiar to the frequenters of the society's concerts, except one. That one, the overture of Spohr's opera of "Jessonda," was more familiar to an earlier generation of Philharmonic audience than to this one. It was first played by the society in 1845, a time when Spohr's works, symphonies, overtures, and violin concertos were in the full tide of their popularity, which has ebbed almost to the vanishing point today. The overture sounded, of course, old-fashioned, but it was not unpleasing to hear and had still something to say to modern ears.

Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, the overture to Weber's "Euryanthe," and César Franck's symphony in D minor were the other numbers. They and the interpretation of them under Mr. Stransky's direction are well known from recent performances of them. The orchestra made the best showing in them, and held the attention of a large audience.

HARVARD FUND FOR DRAMA.

Bequest Made for Thornton M. Ware Memorial Production.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, March 10.—Harvard has received a fund for the establishment of the Thornton M. Ware memorial production, which will take the form of a yearly dramatic presentation, the first performance of which will be staged in April. Mr. Ware, for whom the memorial was founded, was a member of the class now presided over by Professor Baker. Mr. Ware wrote several plays which were produced while he attended college.

This memorial, Professor Baker hopes, is but the first of a number of annual memorial productions, the givers wishing to honor a friend or relative who, when living, was a valuable asset to the drama. The idea, Professor Baker adds, is to award to the most promising playwright one or another of these productions during the year, just as a scholarship is awarded.

MME. HOMER SINGS DALILA.

Saint-Saens's Opera, "Samson et Dalila," Given Again at Metropolitan

Saint-Saens's opera, "Samson et Dalila," which has not been heard for many weeks, was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The cast was the same as that with which the work was revived this season, except that Louise Homer replaced Mme. Mitzenauer as Dalila. Mme. Homer was in good voice. In appearance, and in acting, she made the figure of the seductive priacess a compelling one, so that her assumption of the rôle was a success in the essential elements.

Caruso and Amato repeated their familiar characterizations, and the rest of the cast included as usual Messrs. Schlegel, Rothier, Bloch, Audisio, and Reschiglian. Giorgio Polacco conducted.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $16 for the benefit of the American Red Cross Association, contributed by: Mrs. H. H. Day, $5; Miss Elizabeth Griffen, $5; Joseph Powers, $3; Miss Mary Carroll, $1, and Miss Elsie Griffen, $2.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

H. H. Frazee will produce a farce by Mark Swan and Frederick Isham, entitled, "Nothing but the Truth," Monday night in Newark. The cast will include George Parsons, Rapley Holmes, Elizabeth Nelson, Ned A. Sparks, Morgan Coman, Maude Turner Gordon, Eva Francis, Mary Roseble, and John Merritt.

M. S. Bentham has arranged for the appearance of Josie Collins at Daly's Theatre, London, in the prima donna role of a musical play written around "The Prisoner of Zenda." Miss Collins has canceled her vaudeville engagements and will sail for England today.

When Maude Adams ends her engagement at the Empire after next week she will open in Baltimore the following Monday. Boston, Detroit, Chicago, and Philadelphia will be included in the tour that will follow. The tour will end in Minneapolis in June.

In the cast of "Hedda Gabler" when it is acted for the benefit of the Blue Cross Fund at the Globe Monday afternoon, March 20, will be Edna Archer Crawford, Edwin Caldwell, Charlotte Lambert, Agnes Mapes, William A. Mortimer, Raymond Bond, and Mary Jefferson.

Charlotte is having published a skating book in which she tells what she knows about fancy skating. The book, which will be placed on sale next week, is profusely illustrated with half-tones, diagrams, and charts.

ACTORS READY TO JOIN LABOR UNION

Equity Association Votes Unanimously to Submit Affiliation Proposal at May Meeting.

FRANCIS WILSON PRESIDES

"Time to Employ the Methods of Mechanics to Obtain Just Contracts with Managers," He Says.

At a meeting of the Actors' Equity Association, held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor, a resolution was adopted to submit the proposition of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor at the annual meeting of the association, to be held the third Monday in May. Between 800 and 900 actors and actresses attended the meeting, which was restricted to members and friends in the profession. The resolution was adopted by a practically unanimous vote. One man voted against it, but it was explained later that he was rather deaf, and did not understand the motion.

During the day similar meetings were held in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles and while the national offices of the association had heard only from Boston last night the result of the vote in the other cities cannot affect the result since the total attendance outside of New York was only a fraction of the local attendance. A telegram from Boston stated the meeting there was attended by sixty-five players, and that it was most enthusiastic.

The action taken yesterday indicates that at the meeting in May the association will affiliate with the A. F. of L., and that thereafter actors belonging to the organization will carry union cards just as printers, painters, bricklayers, and members of practically all of the trades. While the actors state that the movement is only for the purpose of obtaining equitable contracts from the managers and their enforcement, if a situation should arise and the organization were strong enough it could call a strike of actors.

Francis Wilson, President of the association, opened the meeting with an outline of the proposition to be voted on. He was followed by Fred Niblo, who spoke for the White Rats' Actors' Union; Job Hedges, who had been invited to speak on the legal aspect of the proposition; Thomas Wise, Milton Sills, and Wilton Lackaye. Edwin Arden read an article written by him and published in the March issue of Equity, the official organ, and there were short talks by Frank Mills, William Harrigan, and Jay Wilson.

"Hitherto actors have refused to organize for their own protection," said Mr. Wilson, "giving as an excuse that theirs was an artistic profession, and that it was beneath the dignity of an artist even in his own protection to employ the methods of trade mechanic. That was all very well at a time when few classes of people were organizing and there was but little need for protection as a profession, but at this particular time and period, when all classes, that is, artists and prisons and professors, are organizing for protection, even the actor has at last, thank God! his protective association. So that there is no need to hide our dignity, our artistic dignity, which has given way to necessity."

After stating that the association had secured the return of thousands of dollars due its members, Mr. Wilson continued:

"Our members, having suffered for years under various injustices, or from various injustices, felt, of course, that our demands were equitable, and the managers felt that they were equitable. They not only felt that they were equitable but knew they were. But they also said, equitable as they may be, let us see you come on and get them. They even dared us, they have even dared us to come and get them, and up to the present time, we have been afraid to take the dare.

"Are we any less important as a profession, as a people, than the stage mechanics? They took the dare, and they have now equitable contracts. Are we any less important than the musicians? Are we not more artistic? Are we not more temperamental? Are we not more hysterical than musicians? Yet these temperamental and hysterical musicians, from the snare drummer up to Paderewski, took the dare and they now have equitable contracts.

"I am not discouraged. I have great confidence in the fact that the actor will not stand forever under the insulting declaration of the manager of being the chief business boob of the universe, blind to his own interests and to his own dignity. We must move in this matter. Listening to the voice of caution, we have delayed, and delayed, and delayed until nothing has been accomplished toward our equitable demands.

"Nothing has been heard but the voice of the manager, who said, 'I told you so.' Now, what do you expect of these managers? That they will give you what you ask, simply for the asking, on a silver platter? Do you not know and have you not been told often enough that they are business men, pure and simple; that they will not yield a single point unless they are obliged to?

"But, God bless your souls! I know what you are going to do. You are going at last to be men and women, and in this year 1916, by loyal, legal co-operation, you are going to break this chain of professional business injustice under which you and our profession have suffered for a quarter of a century."

Mr. Niblo answered an objection to affiliating with the federation he had often heard. Should artists affiliate themselves with hodcarriers and bricklayers was a question often asked him by his professional friends.

"Why do they pick out these poor, inoffensive hodcarriers and bricklayers as a terrible example?" Mr. Niblo asked. "There are hundreds of others; there are plumbers and shoemakers. Why should we not become affiliated with them? We, an association, are standing for the same standards of justice and equity that the hodcarriers stand for and the shoemakers stand for. But that is no reason why we should invite them to the house to tea every time we happen to meet them. I never saw a John Philip Sousa pal around with a hodcarrier in my life. It is not necessary."

CHICAGO URGES ACTION.

C. A. Stevenson Tells Equity Committee, "Show Your Teeth."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—The Chicago Committee of the Actors' Equity Association, backed by about 200 actors and actresses, met at the Hotel Sherman this afternoon and took the initial steps toward "showing their teeth," as the chair expressed it, to the managers. Among the prominent stage folk present were John Drew, Blanche Ring, and Charles Backus, each of whom took an active part in the proceedings.

There were two points brought up for discussion, one of which was the granting of equitable contracts by managers to members of the theatrical profession, the other relating to the proposed "unionizing" of the association and affiliating it with the Federation of Labor.

"Most of the contracts between managers and players are one-sided affairs," stated A. M. Fuller, attorney for the association, "and all in favor of the manager. There should be a law to compel managers to put up a bond sufficiently large to guarantee the return of players to the place where they were engaged, and to pay their salaries in full up to that time."

"There are 800 members of the profession in Chicago," declared L. Andrew Castle, "and they are all victims of the most outrageous contracts. They should all have been here today, but instead there is only a handful present. It looks as if they were afraid to declare themselves."

Charles A. Stevenson, who presided, said:

"The association is a non-fighting organization, designed to adjust by mutual agreement differences between actors and managers through a special council, whose decisions are to be final. One of the New York managers recently told me that he would never sign one of our contracts. He said it was just and fair, but that unless he was forced to he would never affix his signature to it.

"'Show your teeth,' and then maybe you'll get what you are after," he said, "so I think the time for us to 'show our teeth' is at hand."

A resolution was passed, to be sent to the head council in New York, asking that body to establish a permanent office in Chicago, where the interests of the association might be looked after and furthered.

The question of "unionizing" the association brought out a lively discussion, but it was decided to take no action on it until every one of the 3,000 members of the organization had been heard from in the matter.

RITZ WINS BAD CHECK SUIT.

Court Says Person Whose Name Was Forged Showed Lack of Care.

An unusual case in which an alleged forged check figured was decided yesterday by the Appellate Division in favor of the Ritz-Carlton Restaurant and Hotel Company in the suit brought by Charles R. Bergstrom, as assignee of his wife, Louise, charged that Mrs. Bergstrom's name was forged to the paper by G. W. Fruend, an employe of the hotel.

The record recites that on Nov. 1, 1912, when the Bergstroms were living at the Carlton House, owned by the hotel company, a check purporting to bear Mrs. Bergstrom's name was presented to the hotel by an employe, with the statement that Mrs. Bergstrom wanted the check cashed, and was waiting for the money. The cashier paid the sum, and the check was presented to the banking firm of which Mr. Bergstrom is a member. Mr. Bergstrom's attention was called to the check by his cashier, who said the signature did not seem genuine, but Bergstrom said that no doubt it had been given for the rent of his apartment and was good. It developed later that the check was forged.

The court, in deciding the hotel company may not pay the $300, points out that Bergstrom exercised his own judgment as to the authenticity of the check, and as the hotel company paid full consideration for the check, the complaint should be dismissed.

FEAR PRINTERS' INK FAMINE.

Manufacturers Protest Against Carbon Black Embargo.

That the embargo on shipments of carbon black from points in West Virginia to New York, recently put in force by the Government, is likely to have far-reaching and serious effects on the manufacture of printing inks, was indicated by a letter of protest sent out yesterday by ten of the leading ink-manufacturing firms of New York and Brooklyn.

The letter bore the signatures of high officials of the following concerns: Ault & Wiborg Company, C. J. Osborn Company, Frederick H. Levey Company, W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, Ltd., American Ink Company, Philip Buxton, Inc., Sigmund Ullman Company, Sinclair & Valentine Company, Charles Heilmuth, and H. D. Roosen Company.

According to Godfrey L. Cabot, a member of the C. J. Osborn Company, metropolitan newspapers will soon face an insufficient supply of ink unless the embargo is speedily modified. The ink men contend that the measure might properly be retained for carbon black shipped in cases, for in this form it is largely intended for export. They say, however, that the embargo should be changed to admit of the transportation of carbon black in paper sacks, for in this container it is manifestly for use only in this country.

SUPPRESS GERMAN BOOK.

Swiss Bar from Mails German's Attack on His Government's Methods.

By forbidding its transmission through the mails and its public display on the counters of book stores, news stands, and other places where reading matter is sold the Swiss Government has aimed a hard blow at a pamphlet entitled "Just Because I Am a German—An Explanation of the Question of Responsibility Presented in the Book 'J'accuse.'"

The pamphlet, which was written by Herman Fermaud, is described by the Züricher Volksrecht as a clear and convincing defense of the thesis of "J'accuse" and an indictment of the mud-slinging methods adopted by the German authorities in their efforts to nullify the effect of the charges against the Kaiser and the Prussian military clique held responsible for the war. According to prominent German Socialists of New York, the author of "J'accuse" is a German living in this country.

L.E. OPDYCKE NOT INSOLVENT

Estate's Executors Correct Misunderstanding of Tax Appraisal Report

Executors of the estate of Leonard E. Opdycke denied yesterday that he died insolvent.

An error regarding the estate in THE TIMES of March 10, the executors pointed out, was due to a misunderstanding of the meaning of the Transfer Tax Appraiser's Report and the executors' schedules upon which that report was based. The report and schedules dealt solely with taxable personal property and did not include a large body of real estate owned by Mr. Opdycke in Ohio, which is not subject to the transfer tax in this State and was therefore not included in these schedules and report. When that real estate is taken into account, the attorneys for the executors state, the assets of the estate will be upward of $200,000 over and above the liabilities.

Boy Loses Eye as Result of Prank.

Joseph Freeman, 16 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Freeman of 136 Central Avenue, Flushing, L. I., yesterday underwent an operation for the removal of his right eye, in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. The boy's injury was the result of a prank among the members of Troop 3, Boy Scouts, of Flushing. He was struck by a rag which was playfully thrown at another scout. The boy at whom it was aimed dodged and it struck the Freeman lad. His eye glasses were shattered and some of the glass penetrated his eyeball.

A Testimonial to F. F. Mackay.

Associates of F. F. Mackay, a Trustee and Vice President of the Actors' Fund, are arranging a testimonial performance to be given in his honor Monday afternoon, April 24, at the New Amsterdam. The committee in charge of the arrangements includes Marc Klaw, Daniel Frohman and Joseph Brooks. Mr. Mackay, who is still engaged as a teacher of elocution, although he is 84 years old, has been actively identified with the Actors' Fund for more than twenty-five years, and during that time has never missed a meeting.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:20.
LAST 7 NIGHTS 3 MATINEES LAST
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
The HEART OF WETONA

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. TODAY 2:15.
Last Week at This Theatre. | Moves Monday, Mar. 20, to Empire Theatre.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hall Caine's Dramatic Sensation,
MARGARET SCHILLER
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR SIR HERBERT TREE'S production, "KING HENRY VIII.," beginning TUES., MAR. 14. Eves. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.

After the Play, Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT
Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
MITZI in "Pom-Pom"
"Sparkling effects and pretty melodies."—Globe.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:25
MRS. FISKE
in a deliciously humorous comedy about the Pennsylvania Dutch,
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy,
"THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
"ABRIM. WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20.
The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. & Mar. 17
EXTRA MATINEE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
ABE POTASH | MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER
IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
A New Comic Opera | THE ROAD TO MANDALAY

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

CORT 48th St., near Broadway. Eve. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
Next Week Booth Theatre
Pay-Day
"It is well timed and exceedingly clever."—World.
with IRENE FENWICK & VINCENT SERRANO.
NEXT MONDAY, 8:25—SEATS NOW.
A NEW THREE-ACT FARCE.
THE BLUE ENVELOPE
with Walter Jones and other funmakers.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25-75c.
"Daddy Long-Legs"
Next Week—FRANCES STARR, "Marie-Odile."

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Prof. JOSEPH MORROW'S
Grand National Entertainment
Beautiful Ireland
Its Scenery, Music and Antiquities.
Central Opera House, E. 67 St., W. of 3d Av.
Wednesday, March 15, at 8:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50c. BOXES $10.00.
Tickets at Tyson's, 42d St.

CENTURY THEATRE Tuesday 2 P.M. NEXT
William Winter Testimonial
Ruth St. Denis, Grace George, Viola Allen, Elsie Ferguson, Blanche Bates, Jane Cowl, Henrietta Crosman, Rose Coghlan, Chrystal Herne, Beatrice Cameron, Mary Lawton, Alice Fischer, Isabelle Irving, Victor Herbert, William H. Crane, David Bispham, Lee Ditrichstein, James K. Hackett, James O'Neill, Orrin Johnson, Walter Hampden, Frederick Lewis, etc.
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Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE. | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
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8 P. M. Inauguration of Sunday Night Talks
To Men and Women of the World
Doors Open 7:15. Song Service 7:45.
Max Dearborn Schwabe, Wm. Whitehouse, Soloists.
Speaker: SAMUEL COLCORD
Seats Free. Welcome Rich and Poor.

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Combined Capacity, 5,000—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
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Today—Virginia Pearson in "The Hunted Woman"
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12 BIG STARS IN PERSON.
Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

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2nd ep. Iron Claw and Vaudeville.
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way at 38th. 12:30 Noon to 11 P.M. 25 & 50c.
WILLIE COLLIER | in "WIFE & AUTO TROUBLES" and a big psychological TRIANGLE DRAMA. "THE MORAL FABRIC."

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way | Charles Hopkins
110 TIMES | Mrs. Hopkins
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Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Fri. 2:30. Tel. 1366 Circle.

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"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

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Irene Franklin & Burton Green, Dolly Sisters, Albert Whelan, George Sidney & Co., others, and Maurice & Walton.

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ST. NICHOLAS vs. BOSTON A. A.
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THE YEAR'S BEST PROGRAM. THE $4,400.00 QUARTET OF STARS.
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"Dich Theure Halle," (Tannhauser,) Wagner; "The Lark Now Leaves His Wat'ry Nest"; "Hush-a-Bye Darling," Scotch Lullaby; "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground"; "Kom Kjyra," Norwegian Echo Song.
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Second Concerto for Violin, Wieniawski, and Liszt's First Concerto for Piano and Band.
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TOGETHER WITH
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Today Mat. at 1:30, Meistersinger. Gadski, Mattfeld; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Tonight 8 (75c to $3.) Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientis; De Luca, Damacco, Didur. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 8, Aida. Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott, Rossi. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 8, Taming of the Shrew. Ober, Rappold; Whitehill, Sembach, Goritz, Leonhardt, Reiss, Buysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. Special Mat. at 2, Act II. Trovatore. Ober, Martinelli; Act I. Lohengrin. Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Well, Braun; Act I. Pagliacci. Cajatti; Caruso, De Luca; Ballet scene from Prince Igor. Galli, Bonfiglio and Corps de Ballet.
Thurs. at 8:15, La Sonnambula. Barrientos, Perini; Damacco, Didur. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15, Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3), Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
THIS SUNDAY EVG. Schumann-Heink
Orchestra Concert.
JACQUES URLUS; MARVINE MAAZEL, Pianist.
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Introducing SACHA VOTITCHENKO
distinguished Russian Virtuoso, who will play for the first time in this country the most fascinating "TYMPANON" instrument ever heard.
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Seats now on sale at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

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WALTER DAMROSCH..... Conductor
MUSIC FROM WORKS INSPIRED BY THE DRAMAS OF SHAKESPEARE.
Soloist LOUIS GRAVEURE
Tickets at Box Office.

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First New York Recital. MAUDE FAY
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Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Mrs. Herman Lewis.

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Tomorrow (Sun.) Aft., 3, Carnegie Hall.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

TO SUPPRESS VILLA.

VILLA must be suppressed. His villainous activities must be stopped for all time, and we must do it. In announcing that a force of American troops will be sent across the border without delay, with the single object of capturing VILLA, the President informs the country that this action will be taken "in entirely friendly aid of "the constituted authorities in Mexico "and with scrupulous respect for the "sovereignty of that republic." We know that he means exactly what he says, and we know that the dispatch of troops into Mexico at this time for the designated purpose cannot fairly be construed to mean armed intervention. It is a purely punitive expedition, and is undertaken only because the Carranza Government is obviously unable to preserve order in the north of Mexico while engaged in settling disturbances in the south. But the uncertain disposition of the Mexican people must be taken into account. It would be the height of unwisdom to embark on this grave enterprise without a full comprehension of the complications it may lead to.

It has often been said by Mexicans that an invasion of their country by American troops would immediately unite all the militant factions in a common cause. There is no reason why any intelligent Mexican should regard General FUNSTON'S punitive expedition as a deliberate invasion of his country. There is no intelligent Mexican in any of the factions who does not know that the Administration at Washington entertains the friendliest feelings for Mexico and desires only to help that country to establish a just and permanent Government. But the national character is uncertain, passions run high, large bodies of the people are easily moved when their emotions are played upon, and it has pleased many of the leaders to cultivate among their followers a distrust of Americans. It would be a grievous error not to bear these facts in mind in dealing with the Mexicans at any time. The resentful and obstinate nature of CARRANZA, revealed in every action of his in our international relations, his seeming lack of gratitude to the Government which gave him powerful aid in the defeat of HUERTA, are not to be forgotten. It is believed now that he will not only sanction our action, but give it aid; but all his followers may not stand by him. The appearance of 1,200 Carranza troops near the border may be accepted as a good sign.

Our territory must not be invaded by Mexicans of any faction, our people must not be murdered in their own homes, and the course of our Government is right and will have the unanimous approval of all Americans who are worth considering. We must do what we have set out to do, whatever the consequences may be. Major General SCOTT announced yesterday that the strength of the expedition will not be less than 5,000 men, and probably 8,000 is nearer the number that will be in General FUNSTON'S command. Cavalry and infantry and artillery to that number can be spared from the forces already on the border. They must be accompanied by supply trains, and means must be found to provide them with water on the march. Drinking water is scarce in the regions they are to invade, and the poisoning of wells is a mere pastime for some of the warriors of the Villista type. The force must in all events be large enough and be well enough equipped to accomplish its object. It is possible that from 25,000 to 30,000 men will be needed before the quest is finished. Meanwhile the border must be patrolled as usual. At many vulnerable points the patrol should be increased. All of the troops of the regular army who can be spared for this purpose should be assembled for it without delay. The National Guard can be ordered to this duty under the present laws. Senator FALL'S bill calling for 500,000 volunteers for service in Mexico may be a little too forehanded, but the most gratifying feature of all the proceedings in Washington yesterday growing out of the massacre at Columbus, N. M., was their promptness. There was no waiting for further details after all the facts were known. There was no hesitation in the Cabinet. There was no disposition in Congress to obstruct action. Secretary BAKER'S statements issued last evening that "there is no intention of entering Mexico in force" and that "so soon as the forces of the "de facto Government are able to con- "trol the situation the forces of the "United States will be withdrawn" may be regarded as the politest official way of describing the situation.

VILLA has threatened several times to invade the United States. At the time of the Aguascalientes convention he declared that if the United States recognized CARRANZA as the de facto ruler he would capture San Antonio. But his power has dwindled lately, the prominent men whom circumstances had placed in his following have deserted him, and some of them have made peaceable overtures to CARRANZA. It seems that mere malice and revenge would not have prompted VILLA to undertake a murderous attack on an American town. It is generally believed that his purpose was to precipitate intervention, but what could he personally gain through that unless he has powerful adherents who hope to profit through intervention, and have promised to protect him? Many revolutions against Governments with which we have had no quarrel have been fomented on our soil. If a murderous attack upon us has deliberately been planned by persons who have found a harbor of refuge in the United States we shall know all about it in due time, and it is to be hoped that we shall know how to deal with them.

OUR PREPAREDNESS LESSON.

The country has had its first practical lesson in the need of preparedness. One of our border towns in New Mexico was attacked before daybreak by a band of armed Mexicans. The town was supposed to be garrisoned, but the sentinels on guard were quickly silenced, while the marauders killed, burned, and pillaged, escaping with comparatively small loss. Such machine guns as our soldiers possessed were found to be out of order. Yet there has been a distinct threat of danger all along our border for two or three years, and we were supposed to be prepared to meet it.

This nation of 100,000,000 people is wholly conscious of its own relative greatness among the nations of the world, but its inhabitants are only beginning to awake to the necessity of providing means to protect it. If the advice of Secretary GARRISON had not been ignored by Congress in 1914 we would be in a much better condition now to meet the grave emergency which has arisen. Bills for the extension of our land and sea defenses are pending in Congress. Presumably the intention has been to devote the remainder of the session to debates upon them. Both contain debatable matter, which should be stricken out. An agreement on those bills should be reached without further delay and a measure for adequate land defense placed in the hands of the President.

Is it necessary further to listen to the silly arguments of the pacifists? Are we to permit the slaughter of our citizens in their own homes? The unwise economy of Congress, exerted, as it seems, only in the matter of national defense, the apathy of the people, have led us to the verge of peril. We lack soldiers, weapons, and ammunition. We must have them.

THE COLONEL'S BID.

Before the Colonel sailed "down the islands" he said he was going to take a rest from politics. As politics is as necessary to him as air, food, and even speech, his resolution was taken as poetical by trained Theodorologians. It was certain that he was not much more eager for the Republican nomination than a thirsty hart for the water brooks. But his game was to wait, to avoid contests in the primaries, to appear in the novel part of a foe of factionists, to be on his best behavior. He has a multitude of enemies. Republicans who have not forgotten 1912. He cannot afford to irritate them more. So he must play the unselfish man who has cast away ambition, who lives and moves only to "beat WILSON." As he is so largely responsible for Mr. WILSON'S election, it was not wise to give too much vividness to his desire to have a united party support the candidate who split it. Somehow, the Republicans were to be persuaded or duped into taking the homeopathic treatment so successful in the case of the man that jumped into the bramble bush.

There is, or was, no subtler political manipulator than the Colonel. He knew that he had the hardest job of his career to re-establish and rehabilitate himself in the Republican Party. His Progressive worshippers are no longer numerous in their straitest sect. Reincorporated in the Republican organization, they must be made to seem the masters of the next election. To known candidates for the Republican nomination, thought to have no chance of it, the Colonel must be sweet as Summer. He is for everybody who is impossible. He must keep in the public eye, but not too much; he must check the ardor of the too zealous; he must collect, quietly, uninstructed delegates; he must avoid friction and faction; then, at Chicago, a grand, spontaneous, irresistible demonstration, carefully worked up, must name T. R. for President. He stands ready to forgive everybody he has injured and to embrace everybody he has defamed, provided, of course, that they bring forth fruits meet for repentance by voting for him. The country is in a bad way, according to him. He stands ready to rescue it.

Was it the awkward zeal of the Massachusetts Colonelists that forced him to show his hand? Did the coffee plantations of Trinidad remind him too keenly of that third cup? From that island home of the opossum the Colonel sends his bid and specifications. "I do not wish the nomination." In regard to that sort of game, the Colonel's no always means yes. It is his formula of acceptance. "I "will not enter into any fight for the "nomination, and I will not permit "any factional fight to be made in my "behalf." Exactly. He won't play a losing game if he can help it. And he dedicates himself, a victim yearning to be sacrificed, provided the country is keyed up to his altitudinous virtue:

Indeed, I will go further and say that it would be a mistake to nominate me unless the country has in its mood something of the heroic; unless it feels not only like devoting itself to ideals, but to the purpose measurably to realize those ideals in action.

That is, if the country feels like living up to Me. Colonel ROOSEVELT needn't worry about the patriotism, the idealism, the heroic potentiality and power of the United States. But only the blindest unreasoning trust in THEODORE ROOSEVELT as a hero and a demigod could find in him a fit leader and ruler of the nation in difficult times. He has engaging and great qualities. He is a patriot, but too fierce and flighty a patriot. He lacks judgment. He talks with a violence, an excess, a wealth of epithet that even his friends deplore. He has deteriorated since he left the White House. He is distrusted by the majority of conservative and thoughtful men. Even when he is right, as on preparedness, the exuberance of his temperament drives him into exaggeration. LI HUNG CHANG, describing the reformers or reactionaries who brought on the troubles of 1900 in China, painted the Colonel to the life:

They must either yell from the top of a temple pagoda or whisper from the bottom of a well. They either take no bath or scrub all their skin off.

The Colonel talks from Trinidad about "the days of WASHINGTON" and "the days of LINCOLN." He poses as the avatar of both. Their patience, discretion, judgment, great capacity to wait, he is singularly bare of. To ask the United States to put its affairs in the hands of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, trusting to him to carry out his ideals and satisfy his mood, which is angry rather than heroic, is like inviting a notorious pyromaniac to be the janitor of a powder factory.

The Colonel's taste, dignity, and urbanity in referring to persons and policies that he disapproves are as conspicuous in his Port of Spain offer as they have been for years. He is a good fellow, when he likes to be; but he habitually mistakes mud for melinite. The old familiar style. A more unsuitable time for the display of it couldn't have been selected.

THE BROWN COMMITTEE'S BILLS.

Senator BROWN'S proposals for the aid of the city include some not on the Mayor's minimum program, but which have received the Mayor's approval. One of them relates to the change in the date for the payment of taxes. Until five years ago taxpayers had ten months' time for meeting the city's tax bills, and the city borrowed money to give them that accommodation. There was objection to the proposal of the present two-date plan of payment, but its effect has been so good that now it is proposed still further to reduce the time allowed to taxpayers. It is proposed to make taxes payable in January and July, instead of in May and November, and again there is opposition. It is said that taxpayers must borrow money to pay taxes in order to save the city interest, since twelve months' taxes must be paid with eleven months' income from the real estate. That is not a conclusive objection, if true. Taxpayers ought to pay at the date their bills begin, and the city ought not to have to borrow in anticipation of their payments, whatever the private affairs of taxpayers.

By advancing the dates of payment a single month in each year the change ought to be almost imperceptible. Certainly the payment in two installments is easier than the old plan of paying all at once, which was then thought inalterable. No doubt there may be inconveniences in the relation of the various tax dates of the year if the collection date alone is changed. It might be well if all tax dates were altered relatively to each other. But in any case, once the new system is established all such troubles will disappear, and there would be no more thought of reverting to the present plan than there is of returning to the plan which preceded it. Change is troublesome, but this change is worth while, even to the taxpayers themselves, for the economies to the city will be reflected in the tax bills.

There is objection also to the enactment of the "pay as you go" plan. It is said that the budget will be excessively swollen if it must include all expenditures not for self-supporting purposes. In the first place the city has no option about the matter. The present administration is under a pledge to bankers to finance the city in that manner. When that pledge expires the city will confront anew the conditions which resulted in the pledge. The city cannot borrow in the old manner, which was the result of issuing bonds for current expenses. The issue of bonds for such purposes is one manner in which the budget was kept down and extravagance fostered. The pay as you go plan is burdensome, but that is not a reason for rejecting it. Some relaxation of the counsel of perfection might be admissible, if carefully guarded, but the essentials should be adhered to if the city's finances are not to suffer relapse. It is wholesome that the budget should act as a brake upon spendthrift measures.

THE VERDUN IMPACT.

At Verdun is taking place the most terrific combat of the war so far. The result is dramatically uncertain. The French have yielded without losing; the Germans have gained without winning. It is significant that the rate at which the French yield tends to diminish, while that at which the Germans advance diminishes, of course, in exactly the corresponding degree. They advanced a mile a day during the first four days. That is more than they have gained altogether in fourteen days more. The mathematician says:

When two bodies impinge, the time of impact may be divided into two parts—the first known as the time of compression, during which even the hardest bodies suffer temporary loss of shape at the point of impact; and the second the time of restitution, during which the natural shape is regained. The more elastic bodies are these which exert a greater effort to recover their shape; hence they rebound further.

It will be said that analogy is seldom if ever accurate and that a physical law cannot altogether apply to a heroic struggle between human forces, which is true; and yet the unfinished event at Verdun does strongly suggest the idea of an inelastic mass colliding with an elastic body of perhaps equal potential resistance. Given the problem in those terms, one would know exactly what to predict. The inelastic mass would produce the greater impression first, with the least alteration of its own shape. The elastic body, though having suffered the greater loss of shape, would rebound further, take more time for restitution, and ultimately exert the greater effort to recover its original form or position. The outcome would be governed by the relative strength of the impinging forces, each in its own characteristic. One would be rash to predict the outcome during the time of compression. Following that is the second division of time, called by the mathematician that of restitution. It is apparently at hand.

The analogy may be carried further. There are two ways of resistance. One is elastic, the other inelastic. This applies to every kind of resistance, whether physical, moral, or psychic. Every one knows that the German power of offense and defense is inelastic; that of the French is at the other end of the scale more elastic perhaps than that of any other people. Physically the German is a powerful animal; and yet there never was a German boxer. That is not because boxing is unsuited to him temperamentally, but because he is physically unsuited to athletics requiring elasticity of muscles. He is muscle-bound. It is not so much a physical defect—perhaps not at all that—as a quality. His mind is like his body, rigid and inelastic.

The battle of Verdun is in many aspects symbolic. The defenses of Verdun lay in the form of what strategists call a salient, thrusting forward sharply toward the enemy. Now, always hitherto the way of attacking a salient was to put pressure on it from two sides at once, forcing the defenders to evacuate it on threat of being surrounded. But in this case the Germans attacked the salient frontally, hit it on the head, so to speak, hoping to crush it in. That is like trying to crush an egg by exerting pressure on one end; less pressure would be required to crush it from the side. And this was the strongest salient that had ever been created. The attack, or the impact, crushed it badly, but did not destroy it; and after a week of frontal assault the German strategists began to exert pressure from the sides, attacking northwest and southeast simultaneously. They have made headway also from these two directions, but apparently at a steadily diminishing rate against an increasing power of resistance—that of an elastic body under compression.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Serious Side to This Joke.

In one sense or another, that manufacturer of movie films who has sought from the Circuit Court out in Chicago an injunction against an impending attack on the literary fame of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE by a certain Colonel GEORGE FABYAN has done well and is to be commended.

The cynical and suspicious may, indeed, see in the movie man's application only an attempt to get a lot of free advertising of pictures to be used in celebrating the tercentenary of SHAKESPEARE'S death. But even though that were his only motive, it would be innocent enough. As he would not get his "publicity" on the terms for which all advertisers constantly do yearn and sigh, except by doing something really and highly interesting, his success will not be begrudged outside of newspaper business offices, and elsewhere his ingenuity will be more or less gratefully appreciated.

It is not necessary, however, to consider the advertising of the tercentenarian films otherwise than as an incident or by-product of a noble purpose—that of protecting a great name from further assault. That name, to be sure, is in no great danger, and its sometime owner's repute as a dramatic poet would not measurably diminish, even if Colonel FABYAN did express in print the opinion that SHAKESPEARE was a "literary faker," and that the plays ascribed to him were written by another man—to wit, BACON. We have all heard that before, and heard the assertion supported by the disclosure of ciphers in the plays that were as nearly convincing as can possibly be the one discovered by Colonel FABYAN or for him by his staff of revelators.

But not everybody can continue indefinitely to be amused by these wars of pigmies against the giant—not everybody can forever be content with a touching of foreheads and murmurs of "Nobody home!" There is a limit of patience, and if this movie person really has found a method of settling a controversy that long since became tiresome to people of sense, he will have earned as well as claimed recognition as a public benefactor. Anyhow, the Judge to whom he applied for the injunction seems to have taken the motion with some seriousness, and there is truth in his declaration that the Baconians are demoralizers of "the masses."

American Flags in Canada.

A letter recently printed on this page over the signature of C. E. SWEENY in seeming mournfulness revealed the receipt by its author from Canadian customers of information to the effect that in Toronto the American flag is now never displayed in places of amusement without exciting "disdain and hisses." The Toronto Mail and Empire reproduces the Sweeny letter and denies the statements made therein. Its further comments, however, are not entirely reassuring.

Until the war began, declares this well-informed authority on what must be knowledge, the American flag was about the only one, besides that of Great Britain, that would be promptly identified by the majority of Toronto's population. They saw it oftener than the British flag is seen in New York and Chicago combined, and, asserts The Mail and Empire, it was always applauded. Now the people of Toronto have learned to recognize and to cheer the flags of all of England's allies, and it is these that have taken the place in popular favor once held by the banner of the neighboring Republic. To that, the writer of the editorial article says, Toronto is now as a rule indifferent, and he does not consider that surprising. "Nevertheless," he adds, "we think it would get more cheers in Toronto than it would from many audiences in Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis," and his conclusion is as follows:

If it [the American flag] does not mean as much to us as it seemed to mean before the war, it means less to its own citizens. But Mr. SWEENY'S letter was evidently written for the purpose of assisting BERNSTORFF'S efforts to poison United States public opinion against the people of the British Empire.

The suspicion of The Mail and Empire as to the motive of the Sweeny letter may not be justified, but it is at least explained by the utterances of Justice GOFF and other speakers at the recent so-called "Irish Conference" in this city. Yet the local comment on that gathering should have enlightened Canadians as to its importance in American eyes. As for the relative significance of our flag before and since the war, the Canadian editor is of course mistaken, but again for his mistake there is some excuse.

Once Went Well in Holy Week.

In several parts of New England there are still people who in some degree or other and in some way or other "observe" in early Spring what they call Fast Day, once a really notable anniversary all through that part of the country. In New Hampshire, especially, it remains something of an "institution," and receives official recognition as set apart from other days of the year. How strangely, however, Fast Day, even in New Hampshire, has lost all of its ancient significance, and survives as the direct opposite of what it was intended to be and formerly was, is revealed by the fact that, as this year, in the natural course of events, it would fall on the Thursday of Holy Week, it has been officially postponed till the next Thursday. The reason given for this is that "the sports and pastimes of Fast Day," if they took place in a season of religious solemnity, would be offensive to many of the State's good citizens!

To consider the sensibilities of good citizens is, of course, commendable, but, "by definition," Fast Day was and should have remained a day of fasting and prayer, not of sports and pastimes, and in that case there would have been no incongruity in observing it in Holy Week. On the contrary, its compatibility would have been complete.

The Boston Traveler asks whether New Hampshire has forgotten why Fast Day was set apart or whether she is losing her sense of humor. The question seems pertinent, and so would be an inquiry as to why it was that long ago Fast Day, for many New England boys, came to mean only that then it was necessary to take what for most of them was the only horseback ride of the year.

From the rapidity of some of these excursions—and the contradictory meanings of "fast" in English—may have come the changed observance of the once solemn day.

Irish Recruiting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial statement that 145,000 Irishmen had volunteered is accurate and at the same time utterly misleading, because 60,000 of these Irishmen volunteered before the war began. Twenty-one thousand of them were with the colors when the war broke out; 30,000 were reservists and had to rejoin. The fact is, as THE TIMES itself stated a month ago, only 86,277 have been obtained in Ireland since the outbreak of the war. There are no data which can possibly justify your assertion that 150,000 Irish are in English, Scotch, or Welsh regiments. Irish recruiting has come to a standstill, and efforts to stimulate it have all but ceased because of their utter futility.

JOHN D. MOORE.
New York, March 7, 1916.

UNREPENTANT.

I see no weighty Lenten sacrifice
In giving trifles up for forty days,
So I shall part me from the things I prize,
And pay the price that every Stoic pays.

I'll shut myself from thrill of Spring's soft air
And labor at my tasks, within four walls,
So that I may not see rose gardens rare
Or hear the mating songbird when it calls.

But stop, why do I hold these things so dear?
I know full well—the star glow from your eyes
Has made them so! What? Give you up? 'Tis clear
That I can make no Lenten sacrifice.

O. C. A. CHILD.

ART NOTES.

Mrs. Robineau's Porcelains and American Artists' Pictures on View.

The porcelains made by Mrs. Robineau which were at the Panama-Pacific Exposition are now on view on the lower floor of the Macbeth Galleries. Their exceptional quality must impress even the least initiated observer. Mrs. Robineau has labored toward the highest ideal of craftsmanship with untiring zest and with the sensitiveness of an artist for subtleties of color and form. Constant and costly experimentation, with concern only for excellence at whatever sacrifice, is the price a potter has to pay for such results as have been achieved in this distinguished little collection.

The technical processes by which the more unusual effects are gained are interesting. It will be seen that many of the pieces are carved with intricate patterns, and the close observer will note the delicate sharpness of line, differing from the blunter contours of molded decoration.

Certain of the finer pieces on view, among them the "Scarab" vase and the "Pastorale" vase, are made from a special Texas kaolin of remarkable whiteness and transiucency when fired at a moderately high temperature. It is impossible longer to secure this clay, and the few sacks of its obtained some years ago are now nearly exhausted. Thus the vases carved in the fine body it provides have not only great beauty but "scarcity value."

The designs on these vases are excised, a process just the reverse of incising, the background being scraped away until the design stands out in relief. It is slow and difficult work, as the porcelain bodies, unlike those of pottery, must be dry when the scraping and cutting are done. It is fortunately the case with the present examples that this exacting process, with its strenuous demands on patience and skill, is dedicated to designs worthy of the pains taken.

Although the carved vases have a more distinct individuality than those depending wholly on glaze and form for their beauty, the variety of the glazes shown and their character make them an important element in the impression given by the collection. On certain of the vases, notably the "Scarab," Mrs. Robineau has used a thin glaze which she calls "bronze" glaze and which covers only the design in relief, her reason being a desire to preserve the sharpness of line characteristic of the carving from the muffling effect of the heavier glazes. This is one example of many that show the logical course of the development of this beautiful porcelain, which fully deserves the honors it has won abroad and which establishes a standard for American product of inestimable value.

Five American Artists.

In the upper room of the Macbeth Galleries is a group of pictures by five American artists, Charles H. Davis, William Sartain, Kenneth H. Miller, Paul Dougherty, and Chauncey F. Ryder, which will remain on view until March 21. All these artists are well represented, but it is an especial pleasure to see such good examples of Mr. Sartain's work brought together in considerable variety. On the occasion of the "Americanization Through Art" exhibition at Philadelphia last month, the jury of award resolved to place Mr. Sartain's work hors de concours in recognition of his landscape "Solitude" and of the "invaluable services to art" rendered by him and his family in the community. The dignity and beauty of the examples in the present exhibition speak eloquently for the justice of such recognition. One of the interesting canvases is a portrait of a woman, drawn with scrupulous accuracy and saved from meticulous precision by the feeling for unity displayed by this artist to an unusual degree throughout the entire range of his performance.

A STAND FOR HONOR.

Time to Take Stock of the Men in Public Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would not consider myself a good reader of your valued paper if I did not write and thank you for your timely editorials on the present crisis in the United States.

In such times as the present we should all stand shoulder to shoulder with the President in his fight to retain the honor of the United States against the German propaganda in the Senate.

Shall our honor be thrown into the dust to be trampled upon by the Teutonic powers? For the sake of the memory of our ancestors and the men who builded up this nation, "No!" and "No!" again should echo throughout the nation.

It would seem that there was no time better than the present to take account of stock and find out all those who hold public office and are in favor of bending the knee to Germany and make public their names, that we may remember them at election time. Men like Senator O'Gorman and his colleagues who favor these resolutions are a disgrace to their country. It would seem also that there should be some way of stopping such utterances as emanated from Justice Goff last Saturday. From all press reports the Irish are doing great work at the front, regardless of the so-called Irishmen in this country who see fit to inflame them against England.

FREDERICK R. NEWTON.
New York, March 9, 1916.

Condemns Republican Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer, a constant reader of the daily and Sunday editions of THE TIMES, is a Republican, but first of all he is an American. His ancestors having reached here in 1630, he has never had occasion to use a hyphen—the present use of hyphens being then unknown.

So he is profoundly ashamed that so many of the Republicans in the House and Senate do not appear to know what the first duty of an American is who holds an office, no matter what political party he is a member of.

I am keeping the names of those Republicans in Congress whose votes showed they are against Americanism, and I hope so many Republicans will preserve the same list that every one on it will find it impossible ever again to secure an election or appointment to any political office.

I hope the future will show they all committed political suicide.

MELVIN H. STEARNS.
Newark, March 9, 1916.

"A Telling Effect."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial "The Flag on the Capitol" certainly struck the nail on the head by the telling effect it had on such men as G. P. Eustis. You are to be congratulated for such a patriotic and inspiring article. The American people should be justly proud to have a paper like THE NEW YORK TIMES to champion and defend the cause of true Americanism.

RONALD RUSSELL.
Brooklyn, March 10, 1916.

Loyalty to Consciences.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When one's views are incompatible with the President's, one's individual conscience must predominate. Is the sycophant who, for political self-interest, yields to the Executive more a man than he who, regardless of the invective which may be heaped upon him, follows the dictates of his conscience? By the latter I refer to Senator O'Gorman. The American people do not want an autocratic Government. The President is not infallible, yet his word is law to some weak members of Congress. Senator O'Gorman is a man. He is nobody's puppet. His stand on the Gore resolution may or may not have been correct, but in his judgment, he was swayed by no ulterior motive save the preservation of this country from the plague which has contaminated and continues to contaminate nearly the whole of Europe.

F. A. Jr.
Hackensack, N. J., March 9, 1916.

ENGLAND'S HIGH RESOLVE TO SAVE DEMOCRACY.

The Change in the Spirit of the People Not Understood Abroad—Questions It Raises for America.

By ELIZABETH ROBINS.

New York, March 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since I was in America a year ago I have seen the birth of a new England. Through the earlier months of the war there was not, even among the expert few, the faintest realization of what the struggle was to be, either in time or intensity.

One word about this same unpreparedness, for it is perhaps England's highest distinction, and most valid claim upon the democracies of the world.

Consider the "stuff" for war she had at command, and her past military record. She might have made war what Mirabeau says her enemies have made of it: "a national industry." To such an extent had she abandoned the art that she has needed time and suffering to relearn the old barbarous lessons.

Until August, 1914, England was otherwise occupied. At home she was cultivating the arts of peace and broadening the democratic basis. For what is the outstanding political fact of English history since 1818 but an increasing collaboration between the Governors and the Government, an increasing number of the people bidden to "share" in public affairs?

If that has been her business at home, what was she about abroad? Besides carrying on her commerce, which filled the ports and populated all the seas, she was occupied in such feats of government as preparing and conferring a constitution upon a conquered people in South Africa; in meeting the complex claims entailed by her responsibilities in India, Egypt, and the colonies, and in discharging her responsibilities in such a way as made those distant populations fly to her old with money and with men in their tens of thousands to defend her and to die for her.

England herself expected no such proof of the success of those activities to which she had devoted herself during the time the enemy was arming for her destruction. But the enemy has seen, with undisguised amazement, the vindication of her genius for administration and the evidence of her power for inspiring love and faith.

In the liberties England has conferred on her dependencies we seem to see her realization that the dominion of force, however triumphant at any given time, is never a safe dominion. There is in a mutable world like ours a practical certainty that a yet greater force will arrive to drive the victor of yesterday out of the field. A mere question of time. There is no safety under heaven except in voluntary co-operation.

To any one like myself, who has been much in Germany and loved her literature and many of her people, there is no shadow of doubt as to their great power to serve mankind. Their tragic failure is, in essence, a lack of faith. Germany would dragoon the people into order and prosperity. She will do anything for them under heaven except trust them.

To make people responsible by giving them responsibility, to induce the spirit of voluntary co-operation, was England's contribution to the world. You are in contact with the civilizing effect of that quality every hour you live among her people.

Not to dwell on the gentle manners of the great mass of the population, you feel the spirit of co-operation at work in the most visible sign of the arm of the law. The policeman in England is your friend. He is the public's friend. In Germany he is your enemy and the public's enemy. Rude, tyrannical, hated by his own townsfolk, he is the symbol not of good sense and civic co-operation, but of despotism, as though he were intent on carrying out the idea expressed by the Kaiser in a speech made soon after his accession: "One only is master within the empire and I will tolerate no other." The German policeman conveys to you that you are to do this or that not because it is reasonable and for the common good, but because obedience is your first business. As I have private cause to know, and as a publicist has recently said: with the German, terror, not sense of justice, is held to be the best security for obedience. If that view should prevail, the men of the future will not find themselves inheritors of thousands of years of progress; they will find themselves back at civilization's starting point. The question for us to answer is: Shall we follow the leader in this retreat to cave conditions? For you may call the new coercion "high explosive," "airship," or what you like. It is the old savagery with a new face.

In England you see today the expression of the spirit of co-operation in the greatest voluntary army that history has known. And you see the same principle in a more impressive spectacle: a whole great nation enrolled for service. At the ghastly price of war, a new kind of socialism has been attained.

Service has become the badge of honor, and idleness disgrace. To give—work or treasure or life—is the common passion.

The week I sailed a group of moneyed men, who formerly fought death duties and insurance acts, met in London to appoint a deputation to the Prime Minister. The object was to induce Mr. Asquith to bring pressure upon the Chancellor to impose a severer scheme of taxation. The poor give to funds; give with both hands to the soldiers, give the produce of little poultry runs and cottage gardens to the fleet, and all classes give their sons.

Speaking of a uniform for the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry recently sanctioned by the War Office, a sometime "smart woman," now working in a canteen, said: "Our old clothes are our uniform."

People are ashamed of luxury—even the aged and the ailing are ashamed of idleness. It is an England purged and strengthened by a spirit which reaches out to the limits of the empire.

It is in this changed England that a danger lurks for other nations, the neutral quite as much as the enemy. The rest of the world is too prone to think that because the Englishman was not easily roused he is not thoroughly roused. I find that many Americans have but little idea what England's contribution has been. Apart from what she herself has achieved, she is behind all that the Allies have achieved. But for her, long ago they must have given in.

England's unreadiness in blowing her own trumpet has been misunderstood. It is a busy world, and, while everybody has time to criticise, few have time to inform themselves. We misjudge the Englishman's account of himself because we too often judge him by our standards instead of by his own. Just as overstatement is the tendency, if not the habit, of most people, so of the English is understatement. Self-criticism, often self-depreciation, is the form his particular kind of pride takes—often a stingingly effective rebuke to the boastfulness of others.

I repeat, as my special message to my own country, there is danger not only for England's enemies in her old ingrained habit of inarticulateness and her new, her very new, reaction to the crisis in which she found herself in the second year of the war.

No unprejudiced eye can have watched the transformation the last year has made without realizing it is idle to expect that a people like these English, rich and luxurious, who yet can voluntarily assume poverty and voluntarily accept hardship, will be brought to consider a peace which is ineffectual or which is unfair, whether toward herself or her allies.

England will fight on.

The outside world very imperfectly understands her resources, her strength of resistance, above all, her power of enduring.

There is no price her destiny can demand of her which she will not pay for free institutions.

I do not say she is invincible—I know nothing about that. I go only so far as to ask: What price are the free countries of the world prepared to see England pay for the crime of failing to tax the pockets of the free spirits of her people with the maintenance of a great military system? Are the democracies of the world prepared to see her bleed to death for that?

What lover of free institutions who knows modern Germany can think of her triumph without knowing his dearest beliefs in danger?

In danger? In peril of extinction for generations to come!

ELIZABETH ROBINS.

DR. FRANCKE'S PEACE PLAN.

Would Put Us In the Position of Enforcing Just What Germany Wants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is Professor Kuno Francke's last letter epitomized:

Let the United States Government

I. Propose to Germany to accept the terms of peace unofficially offered by Germany herself (allowed to be set forth by "inspired" journals) on pain of finding the United States arrayed on the side of Germany's foes.

II. Propose to the Allies to accept the terms unofficially offered by Germany on pain of finding the United States arrayed on the side of Germany by doing the very thing Germany has been asking all through the war that the United States do.

How beautifully German!

GEORGE W. GILMORE.
New York, March 10, 1916.

Peace Now a World Calamity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today there appears a letter by Professor Francke. Dr. Francke is Professor of German Culture at Harvard, and the world has learned by this time what that brand of culture is. The Professor in his letter goes on to say that we should take sides against the nations that refuse our mediation. There is quite a considerable company of representative Americans who think that we should have long ago taken sides against the Government that planned the whole tragic outrage, that set it a-going, that deliberately violated solemn treaties, and that ever since has been carrying on a program of frightfulness. I said "Government," not "nation," because the quarrel of the Allies is not with a nation but with a Government. They believe that Government to be a peril to every country that loves peace—its doctrines, its philosophy, its aims, its methods of warfare.

The Professor's proposal is that we should issue a declaration to both the warring groups offering to mediate on some antebellum basis the whole distressing situation. If either side declines the offer then we are to align ourselves with the other side. We are to say, for instance, to the Allies, "We offer to submit for you to your enemies peace proposals which will leave the territory of the Central Powers inviolate."

But when and where, may we ask, has that territory ever been violated? If the Central Powers are only carrying on, as they claim, a warfare of defense, why such seemingly superhuman efforts of aggression? There has never been, so far as I have read, any proposal to break up the Teutonic powers or to destroy their national integrity. That would be a calamity. We all admire the achievements and character of the German people. It is the theory of her military rulers that the State is above morality that is a standing challenge to mankind, and so cannot be arbitrated.

The Professor goes on to say that in this way America would at least have "put herself on record as really standing for the principles of humanity and justice"—something that some of us think she ought to have done nineteen months ago. In reading the Professor's letter one is reminded how every great "drive" seems to be followed by some peace propaganda, and one wonders whether it is not a "feeler" put out by a weakening gladiator.

There are not a few military critics who believe that, notwithstanding this last phase at Verdun, the end is in sight. The circle of steel is telling; the coil of the anaconda is tightening and beginning to hurt. Peace now would be the world's greatest calamity; it would mean that militarism has conquered. Is all this bloodshed and sorrow and woe to be for naught? Is all this crushing burden of armaments to be with us forever? Are little States to be evermore at the mercy of great, heartless States? No, Professor Francke, the orgy has gone too far to be stopped without settling something. If the Allies are not fighting for righteousness and civilization and liberty and humanity and something permanent, then they deserve to be beaten; but if they are fighting for these things, let the sorrowful, sickening struggle go on, and this we say though some of us have brothers and dear ones (dearer than life) in the trenches. It is a conflict of principle, and Right is bound to win.

MALCOLM JAMES MacLEOD.
New York, March 10, 1916.

Rowdyism and Barbarity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Might I, without fear of hyphenation, suggest that the stories in THE TIMES about rowdyism, rioting, and looting on the part of British troops in their home territory in Sydney and in Canada are indicative of a barbarity not "made in Germany"?

Contrast with this the following description of German troops sent to me by an uncle of mine (the hyphen, you

URGES UNITED STAND FOR CITY TAX RELIEF

Mayor Tells Carnegie Hall Mass Meeting Responsibility Is on Citizens.

HIS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Not All City's Representatives Pledge Support, Audience of 800 Is Told.

Aroused by the fact that not more than 800 turned out last night for the meeting under the auspices of the Tax Reduction Committee at Carnegie Hall to take up the fight for legislation at Albany, which would relieve this city of a part of its tax burden, Mayor Mitchel made a stirring address in which he served notice that he would not accept responsibility for failure if the citizens did not stand behind him in the effort to get the legislators in line.

The meeting was scheduled for 8 o'clock, but at that time there were scarcely 300 men and women in the big auditorium. At 8:30 o'clock, when the meeting was opened by George Gordon Battle, the Chairman, nearly 600 were present. The other 200 straggled in while Mr. Battle was talking.

The Mayor looked for a moment at the half-filled auditorium and then began to scold.

"If you are united," he said, "you can get almost anything you want, but if you are not united you will get a very scant part of the program put through. The trouble is that New York has been too big; its people have been too self-centred to have a real community spirit. Here we have a mass meeting called tonight to consider a vital question of great importance to every man and woman in the city. And yet the hall is not anywhere near filled. This is not as large a meeting as we should have. You who have come deserve all credit for the patriotic spirit you have shown, but if the citizens who did not come do not get the relief they should have, they can thank themselves. I refuse to accept responsibility.

Case in Citizens' Hands.

"If you stand together you can get this entire program. The fight is yours; it is not the fight of the city officials or a committee. The case is in the hands of the citizenship of New York. Are you going to organize and insist upon your rights? I leave the question with you."

The Mayor gave a clean-cut, fighting talk. He said that New York City had been mulcted for the benefit of other sections of the State, and cited several instances where improvements which brought benefit only to some far-off community were paid for by the taxpayers of this city.

The city administration, he said, had endeavored to clean its own house in order that it might be better prepared to demand the rights and economies which the State should grant. He told of what he had faced, he said, the situation of keeping down the debt by adopting the pay-as-you-go system in the matter of improvements, which other administrations had sidestepped.

First, the Mayor said, the city should demand of its Senators and Assemblymen at Albany that there should be no direct tax and thus save 17½ points in the tax rate. With this accomplished, he said, and the rest of his program carried out, there would be a total saving of $25,000,000 in taxes to the city and 31 points in the tax rate. That, he told the meeting, was what could be accomplished if the people united.

The Mayor said he wanted to express his thanks to the newspapers which had stood together for the reforms proposed. A "united and militant press" was a term he used.

He then outlined in some detail the program of legislation which he proposed should be adopted by the Legislature in order to give to New York moneys to which it was entitled, but which now went to the State, and to free New York City of the necessity of paying bills for up-State sections.

Civic Spirit a Shield.

"The men who are gathered here and who have organized this movement," he said, "represent a civic spirit which is at once a shield to protect the city from exploitation and a sword with which to assert the city's rights. The purposes for which your committee has been organized should command the attention of and enlist the support of every citizen, as it is organized to redress a great and continuing injustice. You are enlisted in the fight to restore to the City of New York millions of dollars of which it has been deprived in the past and to prevent a recurrence of the conditions which have made this exploitation possible."

A majority of the Senators and Assemblymen from the city, the Mayor said, had agreed to support the legislation he proposed, with the exception of three proposals, on which no decision had been reached. This statement was given by the committee to show how Senators and Assemblymen stood.

Approving the committee's program without qualification: Senators Bernard M. Patten, Thomas H. Cullen, William B. Carswell, Daniel J. Carroll, Christopher D. Sullivan, Henry W. Doll, James A. Foley, John J. Boylan, Robert F. Wagner, George W. Simpson, John A. Dunnigan, George Cromwell, Irving I. Joseph.

Assemblymen William S. Evans, Joseph M. Callahan, Peter A. McArdle, Herman Kramer, William A. Bacher, Charles D. Donohue, James F. Mahoney, Joseph D. Kelly, Martin G. McCue, Vincent Gilroy, Mark Goldberg, Frank Aranow, Thomas T. Reiley, Peter J. McGarry, Perry M. Armstrong, John J. Ryan, Maurice McDonald, George E. Polhemus.

Legislators Not in Line.

Supporting some of the bills, but not all: Senators Charles C. Lockwood, Ogden L. Mills, James A. Hamilton; Assemblymen Fred H. Ahearn, George R. Brennan, William T. Simpson, August C. Flamman, Nathan D. Perlman, Robert McC. Marsh, Stephen D. Stephens.

Senator William M. Bennett and Assemblymen Leon Bleecker and William H. O'Hare "express general sympathy, but decline to say how they will vote." Senator Robert R. Lawson and Assemblyman Nathan D. Shapiro "decline to give assurances of either support or opposition. Assemblyman R. Hunter McQuistion has not had time to reply.

Adolph Bloch told the meeting that real estate owners had felt the oppressive taxation severely. He demanded that the people stand together to end the careers of political leaders and legislators, regardless of party, if they did not give the people their rights. Peter J Brady spoke for the labor interests and others on the list of speakers were William M. Calder and Martin W. Littleton.

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URGES ACTION BY CHURCH.

Dr. Goldstein Speaks at Birth Control Meeting.

More than 250 persons were present at a public meeting of the National Birth Control League in the Academy of Medicine at 17 West Forty-third Street last night, where drafts of amendments and excisions in both Federal and State statutes to permit the dissemination of "scientific facts on a legitimate branch of human knowledge" were proposed. It was said that the campaign was to be carried on in the State Legislature and in Congress until the object of the League had been attained.

Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein said that the problem was moral as well as medical, legal, and economic, and "the time has more than arrived when the Church and the synagogue ought to declare themselves upon this great and fundamental movement in the field of social reform." He recalled that Malthus, "the first man to speak to the people at large upon the necessity of limiting the population" was also a minister.

He advocated a law requiring the issuance of health certificates after applicants for marriage licenses had undergone physical and mental examination, and the "segregation of the socially incompetent in colonies and custodial institutions."

Other speakers were Dr. William I. Robinson and Dr. Elizabeth Hamilton Muncie.

NEW CHURCH FOR BROADWAY

Father Myhan Plans New Schools, Too, for Blessed Sacrament.

The Rev. Thomas F. Myhan, lately made rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, yesterday made public plans for the erection of a parochial school, a girls' high school for the west side, and if Cardinal Farley approves, a handsome new church. He hopes to complete these in two years. More than $1,000,000 will be involved if the plans are carried through.

Four dwellings on Seventieth Street, immediately in the rear of Blessed Sacrament rectory, have been bought for $128,000, and here will be erected the parochial school and the high school. The plan is to sell the corner of Seventy-first Street fronting on Broadway, worth $500,000, and it will pay for the lots just purchased and erect the schools.

The new church will front on Seventy-first Street, where the whole frontage is now 279 feet.

GERMAN SHAKESPEARE PLAN

Tercentenary of Poet's Death to be Celebrated.

German admirers of Shakespeare are planning a number of celebrations in connection with the tercentenary of the poet's death, according to items appearing in recent issues of German newspapers.

The German Shakespeare Society will hold its celebration in Weimar on April 23. The feature of the affair will be an address by Professor Brandl of Berlin, President of the society, on "The Origin of a German Shakespeare Through German Labor." Professor Brotanek of Prague will speak on "Shakespeare and the War." During the celebration "Macbeth," "Othello," and "Measure for Measure" will be presented.

WADHAMS NOT TO SPEAK.

Judge Declined American Rights Committee Invitation.

Judge William H. Wadhams, in answer to an inquiry as to whether the notice was correct, as published in several papers, that he was going to speak at Carnegie Hall at the meeting to be held under the auspices of the American Rights Committee, said yesterday:

"I am not to be one of the speakers at the meeting of the American Rights Committee. I was invited to speak, but declined the invitation, as I did not consider it advisable, in view of my judicial office, to speak at any meeting to support or oppose any of the nations engaged in the European war."

SLEEVELESS GOWNS BARRED

New Edict Hits Girls at Barnard and Teachers College.

No more sleeveless gowns for the girls of Barnard and Teachers College, according to rules promulgated yesterday at Whittier Hall. Miss Lucetta Daniels, in executive session with a group of girls, has decided that the girls must wear sleeves, or their equivalents.

Another rule is aimed at Columbia men who smoke when they are calling on the young women at the hall. Four Barnard girls have been selected to watch the men. They are the Misses Lorretta James, Frances Goddard, and Isabel Ferry. The Misses Jane Hyde, Eleanor Hillhouse, and Frances Pray will pass on whether the gowns are sleeveless or not. Another committee, whose duties are hidden under the mysterious name of "Social," includes the Misses Ruhe Linn, Louise Dickson, and Anna Webster.

MISS RUTH NASH ENGAGED.

Vassar Graduate to Wed Alan Reid Chalmers, Vicar's Son.

Mrs. Henry Sylvester Nash of Cambridge, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Sylvester Nash, to Alan Reid Chalmers of this city.

Miss Nash is a graduate of Vassar College, and was President of her class in 1915.

Mr. Chalmers is a son of the Rev. J. V. Chalmers, Vicar of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the parish of St. James, on East Eighty-eighth Street, and was graduated from Princeton University, class of '08. He is a student now at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass.

No date has been set for the wedding.

A Theatre Party for Miss Manice.

Mrs. Edward A. Manice of 100 East Sixty-fourth Street gave a theatre party last evening for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Manice. After the play Mrs. Manice took the guests to the Biltmore for supper and dancing. The party included besides Mr. and Mrs. Manice the Misses Vieva Fisher, Mary Haskell, Lois Hall, Genevieve Sanford, Ruth Moller, Louise French, Elizabeth Thompson, William Symington, Robert Ingersoll Brown, Hayward Hunter, Lawrence Grinnell, J. Ellis Fisher, Lawrence Reamer, and Theodor F. V. Graesse.

Children to See Lafayette Relics.

Children's Day will be observed today at the Lafayette exhibition at the old Knickerbocker Club, 319 Fifth Avenue. A special entertainment, including tableaux of Revolutionary days, has been arranged by Mrs. William Astor Chanler. As this is the last day of the exhibition, many school children are expected to attend, and they will be shown the American and Lafayette relics loaned for the occasion. Tea is to be served during the afternoon.

Miss Imer to Wed R. W. Leary.

Mr. and Mrs. Andre Imer have announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Evelyn Imer, of Lausanne, Switzerland, to Russel W. Leary. Mr. Leary was graduated from Rutgers College in the Class of 1902, and is a lawyer in this city, with offices at 220 Broadway. The wedding will take place in the country in the early Spring.

Reiley-Finan Engagement.

Mrs. Thomas Finan of 42 South Street, Goshen, N. Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary R. Finan, to Charles C. Reiley of 145 East Thirty-fourth Street. The wedding is to be celebrated this Spring. Mr. Reiley is a lawyer, with offices at 2 Rector Street.

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HENRY G. DAVIS, EX-SENATOR, DIES

Former West Virginia Representative Succumbs in Washington at 93.

HIS WEALTH $30,000,000

Vice Presidential Candidate with Parker in 1904 Laid Foundation for Big Fortune in Timber.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Henry Gassaway Davis, former United States Senator from West Virginia and Vice Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket in 1904, died here early today after a brief illness, aged 93 years. His death occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, widow of the late Senator from West Virginia.

Henry Gassaway Davis, for many years United States Senator from West Virginia and at one time Democratic nominee for Vice President, was born in Howard County, Maryland, on Nov. 16, 1823. Mr. Davis was a self-made man. After getting a village school education he went to work on a farm and stuck to it until he was 20 years old. His real start in life was made as a brakeman on the B. & O. Railroad. He was in the railroad business for fourteen years, serving as conductor and division agent. In 1858 he obtained an interest in a coal mine and in the Piedmont National Bank, which was afterward known as the Davis National Bank.

His first entrance into politics was in 1865, when he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates. He was a delegate from West Virginia to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868 and 1872. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate of West Virginia. He was re-elected in 1870. In the same year he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed W. T. Wiley, Republican. He served a second term and declined a third one. He was one of the delegates to the Pan-American Congress and a member of the United States Intercontinental Railway Commission.

Mr. Davis was also President of the West Virginia, Central & Pittsburgh Railroad, which he projected, and of the Piedmont & Cumberland Railroad.

When Mr. Davis was nominated for Vice President in 1904 he was 81 years old. No other candidate for that office ever approached that age and for a time it was thought he would not be able to make a vigorous campaign. But he did so. Senator Davis with his brother, William R. Davis, laid the foundation of his great fortune in timber. His wealth is estimated at $30,000,000.

The heavy traffic of the civil war had resulted in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad being left in a badly rundown condition. Its greatest need was for timber. It was needed for ties, new bridges, and for many other purposes. With his brother, Mr. Davis bought a large tract of land at the summit of the Alleghanies, in Garrett County, Maryland, and began the cutting of timber, which he sold to the railroads. On this tract of land Mr. Davis laid out the first of many towns that he has been instrumental in founding. It was the mountain Summer resort of Deer Park, where he built for himself a spacious residence, which was his Summer home for many years, and in which he and his family entertained from time to time many of the men who have been most widely known in business and political affairs in the United States.

President and Mrs. Cleveland spent their honeymoon there, and President Harrison and his daughter, Mrs. McKee, were his guests.

Mr. Davis married Kate A. Bantz, the daughter of Judge Gideon Bantz of Frederick, Md. The marriage took place in 1853. Five children were the result of this union. Mrs. R. M. G. Brown, one of his daughters, died early in 1893, having survived her mother but a short time. Another daughter is the widow of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, whose daughter Katherine married William F. R. Hitt. His other children are Mrs. Arthur Lee and John Davis.

Early in 1898 Senator Davis was reported engaged to Miss Maude Ashford, a newspaper woman of Washington, D. C. His intention to take another wife led to a family quarrel, it was reported, and he left the home of Mrs. Arthur Lee, his daughter, and moved to the Shoreham Hotel. Miss Ashford, who was a woman of 40 years of age, at first denied the engagement, but afterward admitted it was so. Society was all excited over the affair when there came the announcement that the engagement was broken.

Miss Ashford said that she broke the engagement because she did not wish to estrange the Senator from his family.

The community in which the Senator made the greater part of his fortune has benefited largely from his generosity. The public park in the town of Elkins is a gift from him, and the handsome Presbyterian Church in the same town was erected by him and his brother, Colonel Thomas Davis, in memory of their mother. With Mrs. Davis as a co-worker, he built the Davis Memorial Hospital, a commodious and well-equipped institution. This hospital was erected in memory of Henry G. Davis, Jr., the eldest son, who lost his life in 1896 by being washed overboard from a ship off the coast of South Africa.

$69,695 FOR BLAKESLEE ART

Sale of Latter Half of Collection Ends, with Total of $334,376.

The sale of the pictures of the Blakeslee Galleries of the late Theron J. Blakeslee was concluded at the American Art Galleries last evening, the total for the sale being $4,469, making a grand total of $69,695. These pictures formed the latter half of the Blakeslee collection. Mr. Blakeslee's death occurred in March, 1914, and the first half of his pictures was sold by the American Art Association at the Hotel Plaza, on the evenings of April 21, 22, and 23, 1915.

The return for this first lot of pictures, including the gallery fixtures, was $264,681. This makes a final total for the entire lot of $334,376.

The "Portrait of a Man," done in the Romney period, brought the highest price last evening, going to the Ehrich Galleries for $410. This was a three-quarter length portrait of an elderly man in gray draperies. An Oriental tower was shown at the right of the figure.

Other pictures sold were "Man Praying," German School, which went to J. H. MacDonald, agent, for $100; A. M. Henry paid $105 for the "Head of a Female Saint"; and "St. Cecilia," by Johann Rottenhammer, went to the same buyer for $110. Charles DeKay paid $150 for "Cupids," by Francesco Albani; a "Portrait of a Lady," an unfinished sketch by Isabey, went to A. M. Henry for $110. A modern American painting, "Landscape and River," went to Rudert, agent, for $155, and for a "Portrait of a Young Lady," by Robert Crozier of Manchester, he paid $210. "Coronation of the Virgin," School of Fra Angelico, went to Clapp & Graham for $135, and Percy V. Carey paid $130 for "Frederick Earl of Guildford." "Parrots in a Forest," by Hondekoeter, went to William Odom for $110, and A. L. Kramer paid $240 for "The Carpenter's Family," a Rembrant School picture.

London Opera House Sold to Stoll.

LONDON, March 11.—The London Opera House, which was built by Oscar Hammerstein in 1911, has been purchased by a vaudeville syndicate headed by Oswald Stoll, the theatrical manager.

Dr. van Dyke to Sail Today.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, American Minister to the Netherlands, who has been in this country on a vacation, is booked to sail for Rotterdam at noon today on the steamship Rotterdam.

TO MAKE COAL INQUIRY.

Federal Trade Commission Will Investigate Bituminous Field.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of conditions in the bituminous coal industry has been decided upon, acording to an announcement today. Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the commission, and Commissioner W. H. Parry, have been authorized to make arrangements for the inquiry and to fix dates for public hearings.

This subject has been before the commission for a long time and many complaints have been received by the commission from coal companies. Special attention will be paid to the effect of the anti-trust laws on the soft coal industry. The chief complaints come to the commission from the soft coal districts of Illinois and Indiana.

Much of the trouble arises from freight rates and routing that cannot at first sight be complained of as being at variance with reasonable rate fixing. At the same time undue and often prohibitive advantage is given, it is claimed, to one dealer or operator over another.

The Trade Commission will probably visit the Indiana and Illinois soft coal fields in the early Summer and hearings will be held in Washington and at leading centres of the coal industry in various parts of the country.

GEORGE H. EMMOTT DEAD.

Dean of Law Faculty of the University of Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—The death of George Henry Emmott, Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Liverpool since 1903, is announced.

George Henry Emmott was born Sept. 28, 1835. He became barrister-at-law in 1879, and from 1883 to 1892 was Associate Professor of Logic and Ethics at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Professor Emmott lectured on civil law at the Columbian University, Washington, from 1892 to 1896. He returned to England that year and joined the Law Faculty of the University of Liverpool.

Miss Nebraska Cropsey.

Miss Nebraska Cropsey, an educator, died yesterday at her home in Pittsburgh, Penn., in her seventy-second year. She was employed in the schools of Indianapolis for fifty-three years, and when she retired in 1914, was Superintendent of Primary Instruction. Miss Cropsey was a former Vice President of the National Educational Association, and was the author of a number of textbooks. Before adopting teaching as her profession, she studied at the Concord School of Philosophy, in company with Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Sir James Key Caird Dead.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Saturday, March 11.—The death is announced of Sir James Key Caird, millionaire jute manufacturer and a leading figure in Scotch industry. Sir James was well known as a philanthropist. He was the chief financial backer of the Shackleton antarctic expedition. He was born in 1837.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES BROWN, a contractor of Greenwich, Conn., died at his home there on Thursday, in his seventy-second year.

WILLIAM OPPENHEIMER, Secretary-Treasurer of the B. Forman Company and connected with the Selfridge stores in England, died on Thursday in Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. HENRY CLASS, wife of the former City Assessor of Detroit, Mich., died on Thursday in a hospital there, in her sixty-seventh year.

MATTHEW SCHLITT, for more than thirty years in charge of the publication department of Benziger Brothers, died on Thursday at his home in the Bronx.

Mrs. SARAH EUGENIE LAWRENCE died at her home in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on Thursday. She was born in this city in 1831 and lived there until twenty years ago, when she removed to Westchester County. She is survived by one son, James Lawrence, and a daughter, Mrs. Frederick Degenhardt, both of Dobbs Ferry.

JOHN S. WORK, only son of the Rev. Edgar W. Work, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, N. Y., died of pneumonia yesterday in the Cornell Infirmary.

ALBERT E. TOLKAMP, for many years a prominent resident of Ridgewood, N. J., is dead at his home there. He was in the woolen business in this city.

PERCY PETERSON, an accountant employed by the Consolidated Gas Company and living in Oradell, N. J., died yesterday in the New York Hospital in his twenty-ninth year.

ARTHUR DU PASQUIER, a former member of the New York Cotton Exchange and for many years a cotton broker here, died on Feb. 15 in Neuchatel, Switzerland, in his eighty-second year.

MATTHEW MACDOUGALL, Superintendent of the Singer factory for seven years, died yesterday at his home, 712 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J. He was a native of Scotland, and is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Mrs. MARGARET ANN BRUSH, one of the largest property owners in Sayville, L. I., died at her home there on Thursday in her seventy-fifth year. Mrs. Brush was the widow of Dr. Nelson Brush, who was a Surgeon in the United States Navy during the civil war. She was one of the organizers and a Trustee of the Sayville Library and President of the Sayville Woman Suffrage organization.

Mrs. JANE CRING LANG, wife of John T. Lang, a former Alderman of Brooklyn, died at her home, 117 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She was 72 years old.

Mrs. MINNIE BILLHARDT, wife of John F. Billhardt, a wholesale woolen merchant in Manhattan, died yesterday at her home, 119 Moffat Street, Brooklyn, aged 53 years.

HENRY KUHLMEYER, upholsterer, in business in this city, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 120 Oak Street, Greenpoint, in his fifty-ninth year. He left a widow, two daughters, and a son.

Mrs. JOHANNA CATLIN, widow of Ernst Nathan, who was Collector of Internal Revenue under President Harrison, died on Thursday at her home, 1,421 Dean Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-second year. Mrs. Nathan was a prominent worker in benevolent and charitable work in Brooklyn and was a member of the Federation of Hebrew Charities, Esther Lodge, Ladies' Benevolent Society, and the Sisterhood of the Temple Beth Elohim. Her husband, who died on Sept. 3 last, was for a score of years prominent in Republican politics in Brooklyn.

Mrs. CHRISTOPHER J. DOYLE, widow of a Police Lieutenant, is dead at her home, 1,213 Fifty-fourth Street, Borough Park, aged 54 years. She left two sons and a daughter.

Captain JOHN C. WEST, 46 years old, with the Port Johnson Towing Company of Manhattan, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Thursday. He lived at 211 Conover Street, Brooklyn, and was a member of the New York Pilots' Association and of the Independent Master Pilots' Association.

WILLIAM M. MITCHELL, a carriage painter of Hackettstown, N. J., died yesterday morning in Morristown, N. J. He was 55 years old.

JAMES GRAY, a retired business man, died yesterday at his home, 166 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J., in his ninety-fifth year.

THOMAS WESLEY TAYLOR, formerly a deacon of the Washington Street Baptist Church, died on Thursday at his home, Orange, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. MALCOLM MURRAY GALBRAITH, a daughter of the late Sir William Veitch and mother of Mrs. A. M. Dike of 222 West Fifty-ninth Street, died suddenly on Wednesday from heart disease in Vancouver, B. C., where she was visiting another daughter.

CHARLES D. STICKNEY, who died Thursday, was a Director of the Sherman National Bank, and not of the Fifth Avenue Bank also, as it was reported.

FRANK W. WELLS, receiving teller of the Union National Bank of Newark, died on Thursday at his home, South Orange, N. J., in his thirty-ninth year.

CHARLES F. GODSHALL, Second Vice President and Treasurer of the Westmoreland Coal Company of Philadelphia, died on Thursday there, in his sixty-second year.

Mrs. ANNIE B. DAVIS, widow of Theodore M. Davis, lawyer and Egyptologist, died on Thursday in Bethesda, Md., in her eighty-first year.

Mrs. ADELIA MEAD FARMINGTON, widow of Bartlett Farrington, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at her home in Greenwich, Conn., in her ninetieth year.

JULIEN P. FRIEZ, manufacturer of meteorological instruments, died on Thursday in Baltimore, Md. He was a pioneer in the manufacture of heliograph signal apparatus used by the Government years ago

R. B. NIXON, for forty-eight years financial clerk of the Senate, died at his home in Washington yesterday. During his service he had disbursed more than $100,000,000 of Government funds.

LUCIUS BIGELOW, an editorial writer of prominence a generation ago, died in Burlington, Vt., last night. He was editor of The Burlington Times in the 60's and subsequently was a member of the staffs of The Portland Oregonian and The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

T. M. MULRY, BANKER DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Head of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Was Ill Only a Day.

CARDINAL AT HIS BEDSIDE

Ex-Head of National Conference of Charities Was Interested in Many Financial Institutions.

Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank since 1906, a former President of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and widely known here for his interest in Catholic charities, died shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 10 Perry Street.

When he left the bank on Thursday afternoon and returned to his home, he complained of feeling ill and said that he had a cold. During the night his condition became worse, and Drs. Maguire and Weeks were called and found that he had developed pneumonia. All day yesterday Mr. Mulry sank rapidly and early in the afternoon his family were notified that there was no hope. At his bedside, at the time of his death, were his entire family, Cardinal Farley and Monsignor Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdioces, both close friends of his, who were with him during his last hours, left twenty minutes before his death. Others present at his death were the Rev. Father Malick Fitzpatrick, rector of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, and the Rev. Father Thomas White, rector of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.

Mr. Mulry was born here and was in his sixty-first year. He was a son of the late Thomas Mulry, one of five brothers who came to this country from Ireland in 1837. Mr. Mulry was one of fourteen children, one of his brothers being the Rev. Father Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of Fordham University.

Educated at Cooper Union.

He received most of his education at Cooper Union, although he attended St. Joseph's Parochial School and De La Salle Institute for a year. One day in later years Mr. Mulry met Peter Cooper at a business conference and introduced himself as "one of his boys," and from that time on was an intimate of the philanthropist.

In 1862, when he was still a youth, his family removed to Wisconsin and remained there for nine years, returning to New York at the end of that time. Mr. Mulry then joined his father in the contracting business in which the elder Mulry grew wealthy. It was he who laid the foundations of Tammany Hall, the Academy of Music, and many other of the important buildings here, and who also helped to build the Long Island Railroad. His purchase of Castle Strange, one of the ancient estates of County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1883, brought to light the story of how when he was a penniless, barefoot boy a gamekeeper had cuffed him for trying to climb over the wall of the 1,000 acre estate. It was here that he spent the last years of his life and died, leaving the castle to his widow in trust for Thomas M. Mulry, who died yesterday. Ballinamore, once the home of the French family and adjoining Castle Strange, was also bought by Mr. Mulry's father.

From contracting Mr. Mulry turned to banking, and at the time of his death, in addition to being President and a Trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, he was a Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and a Director of the United States Title Guaranty Company. He was formerly Vice President and a Director of the Prudential Real Estate Corporation, and was interested in a number of other financial institutions.

Prominent in Philanthropies.

Mr. Mulry was prominent for many years in civic and philanthropic circles, and was for years a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. He was President of the Superior Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and an executive member on the boards of many hospitals, homes, schools, and other charitable organizations. In addition to being a former President of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, he had served on the Governing Board of the Manhattan State Hospital and was a Commissioner on the New York State Board of Charities.

In May, 1912, the University of Notre Dame bestowed on him the Laetare Medal in recognition of his work in religion, art, science, literature, and philanthropy. The medal was presented by Cardinal Farley at a great meeting, attended by people of all faiths, the greater number of whom were prominent in the city.

In addition to his financial and charitable interests, Mr. Mulry took an active interest in the problems of the day. He was a member of the special committee appointed by the Real Estate Association of the State of New York to safeguard the rights of real owners previous to the recent Constitutional Convention. In addition, he was elected Chairman of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.

Mr. Mulry was a member of many societies and organizations, among which were the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, the Employers' Association, and the Democratic, Catholic, Building Trades, and other clubs. He was Vice President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and an officer in many other Catholic organizations.

Pope Pius X. confirmed him a Knight of the Pontifical Order of St. Gregory the Great, and he had received many other honors as the result of his charitable work. In 1880 Mr. Mulry married Miss Mary E. Gallagher, who, with five sons and two daughters, survives him.

His funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, his brother, will celebrate the solemn high requiem mass, and Cardinal Farley will give the absolution.

Charles H. Strong, Commissioner of the committee investigating the State Board of Charities, at the close of the afternoon session yesterday paid a strong tribute to Mr. Mulry.

"Mr. Mulry was a man of broad views," he said. "I felt that while listening to him testify here. I think it is fitting to place on the record a minute in appreciation of him and as an evidence of our deep respect."

The attorneys for both sides also added their tributes of respect and admiration for the dead banker.

When Mayor Mitchel finished his address before the Tax Reduction Committee last night in Carnegie Hall he paid a tribute to Mr. Mulry, in which he said: "I am extremely sorry to hear of the untimely death of Mr. Mulry. For him I had a high regard and respect. The city has lost a valuable citizen."

Henry C. Bainbridge.

Henry C. Bainbridge, President of the firm of Charles T. Bainbridge's Sons, paper goods manufacturers, in Brooklyn, and a former President of the Stationers' Board of Trade, died on Thursday at his home, 26 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year. Mr. Bainbridge was born and educated in that borough, and with his brother, Richard, he succeeded his father in the stationery business more than twenty-five years ago. He was a prominent member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Atlantic Club, and the Manufacturers and Business Men's Association. Mr. Bainbridge is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ida Cluff Bainbridge; two sons, Henry C., Jr., and Charles H., and a daughter, Ida Bainbridge.

Prof. Lear Christian La Fetria.

Professor Lear Christian La Fetria, a chemist and bacteriologist, died on Thursday night at his home, 20 William Street, East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-first year. He was born here and was a graduate of New York University, and specialized in blood analysis and poisons. His wife, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

MORGAN MADE BENEFACTOR.

Art Museum Bestows Title Upon Him for His Recent Gifts.

In recognition of his recent gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, J. Pierpont Morgan has been declared a "Benefactor" of the museum. This title is bestowed by the museum upon its friends who contribute or devise to it $50,000 or more. It is bestowed upon Mr. Morgan out of consideration for his recent gifts of two pieces of Gothic sculpture, the "Entombment," and a smaller group, "Donors Kneeling Before the Virgin Who Supports the Dead Christ Upon Her Lap," from the Château de Biron in Périgord; the famous Colonna Madonna by Raphael, and the Gothic section of the Hoentschel collection.

The resolution to make Mr. Morgan a "Benefactor" of the Museum was passed at the members' meeting at the Museum on Feb. 3 and the action was announced yesterday.

Director Robinson of the Museum announced yesterday that a letter had been received from the Curator of Decorative Arts of the Museum, Dr. Wilhelm R. Valentiner, who left for Germany at the outbreak of the war. Dr. Valentiner writes that last December he was transferred from the battle front to the War Office in Berlin. While at the front he was twice decorated for bravery.

There are to be seen in the Metropolitan Museum Recent Accessions Room as acquisitions of the month some rare Hellenistic and Roman glazed vases. Three of these are placed in a case in the centre of the room. They are charming little pieces, two with ring handles and one with a cover. Their distinguishing characteristic is a rich metallic glaze which covers the terra cotta foundation. One has an unusual decoration lozenges and rosettes, the former augmented with a leaf pattern, and is said to have come from Syria.

Two paintings by contemporary German artists purchased at the sale of the Hugo Reisinger collection in January are also exhibited. "In the Studio," is by Hugo von Habermann, the interior accessories excellently well handled. The museum has previously owned but one other work of the artist, "Portrait of a Lady," presented by Mr. Reisinger.

"A Landscape" is by Wilhelm Trubner, a picture of deep greens with deep red roses climbing a trellaced fence.

Three very beautiful pieces of lace are gifts of Mrs. Henry S. Redmond and were formerly a part of the Mrs. Isaac D. Russell collection. They represent the best period of mid-Victorian work of the best lace centres of Europe.

Shotaro Sato Sale Yields $7,317.

A rare and complete set of the Chushingura, (47 Ronins,) each signed, went to S. Michie for $41 in the Shotaro Sato sale at the Anderson Galleries last night. A rare Japanese "Book of Flowers," "Fugenzo," dated 1790 and with double page illustrations, went to C. J. Mason for $32.50; a Hokusai print: "Sekiyonosato with red Fuji," went to F. F. Fletcher for $34, and C. F. Mann paid $32.50 for a triptych, a Japanese print by Utamaro: "Evening View at Ryogoku." The returns for the evening were $1,639, making a total of $7,317.

Lang Yao Bowl Sold for $335.

The art collections of Mrs. Williams Sprague of Hempstead, L. I., and Mrs. Frances Byam of East Chatham, N. Y., Chinese porcelains, many snuff bottles, old-time furniture, &c., at the first sale at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon brought $2,631. A famille verte plaque, Kang Hsi period, went to C. H. Harding for $122, and he paid $335 for a Lang Yao bowl of the same period. A famille rose plaque sold on order for $72. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BENJAMIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin, Jr., (nee Katharine Doremus) announce the birth of a daughter, March 10, 1916.

BERKOWITZ.—Mr. Joseph Berkowitz of 1,153 41st St., Brooklyn, is glad to announce to his relatives and friends that his wife gave birth to a baby girl on Wednesday, March 8, at 2 P. M. Mother and baby are doing well.

BRODIE.—March 9, Jamaica, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Brodie, a son.

Engaged

HANSON—FEUERBACH.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Feuerbach announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Gustav Hanson.

BERGEN — WINCHELL.—Lillian L. Winchell to August H. Bergen.

SCHEY—BEHREND.—Emma A. Behrend to Ira M. Schey.

Married.

BALDWIN—BLOEMEKE.—March 7, Bessie M. Bloemeke to Dr. Charles F. Baldwin.

BERGMAN—DAMM.—March 7, Sophie Goodman to George Bergman.

BRAUN — FEIGENBAUM.—March 7, Tillie Feigenbaum to J. Berhard Braun.

Died

BISHOP.—On Friday, March 10, at her residence, in New Cannan, Conn., Mrs. J. Adams Bishop. Funeral private.

BOLTON.—On Friday, March 10, 1916, at his residence, 383 Central Park West, Edward Davis Bolton. Interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

BRINLEY.—March 9, at Colorado Springs, Col., Rebecca Marland, widow of Edward Huntington Brinley, in the 80th year of her age. Interment at the convenience of the family at Brooklyn, Conn.

BUSCHMANN.—On March 10, at her residence, 51 West 91st St., Hannah H., beloved wife of Charles H. Buschmann. Services Saturday, March 11, at 8 P. M. Funeral Sunday at convenience of family. Interment Woodlawn. Kindly omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

CREIGHTON.—Charles, in his 75th year, loving and beloved father of Mrs. C. Shrive-Lean, eldest son of the late Stephen W. and Catherine McLean Nash, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway, at Wall St., on Saturday, March 11, at 10:30. It is asked that no flowers be sent.

CRONIN.—At her residence, 219 West 106th St., March 9, 1916, Annie Aird, widow of Henry P. Cronin. Funeral service Saturday, March 11, at 7:30 P. M., Edinburgh (Scotland) and Montreal (Canada) papers please copy.

DALLEY.—Henry, suddenly, March 9, in his 69th year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. B. Claflin, at West

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE HAD ITS MOST SUCCESSFUL COMPETITIVE YEAR IN 1915

350,000 SCHOOLBOYS ARE IN ATHLETICS

General Wingate Tells of Remarkable Activities of Students in Sports.

500 CLASS BASEBALL TEAMS

Increased Numbers Competed in All Sorts of Events, Both Indoors and Outdoors, in 1915.

General George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, and all the other officers who served with him during 1915 were re-elected by the Board of Directors of the league at the thirteenth annual election held yesterday at General Wingate's office, 20 Nassau Street. The other officers chosen were Gustavus T. Kirby, First Vice President; Dr. John H. Finley, Second Vice President; Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Third Vice President; Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Fourth Vice President; S. R. Guggenheim, Treasurer; Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Secretary.

Prior to the election of officers the Directors who will serve through the coming year were chosen as follows: Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Victor J. Dowling, Gustav Straubenmuller, Rodman Wanamaker, Herman A. Metz, Frederick Lewisohn, Thomas W. Churchill, William G. Willcox, Thomas F. Ryan, Plowden Stevens, Jr., John Denbigh, Leo I. Kearney, Herbert J. McCreary, and G. Randolph Manning. The only new members of the board are Mr. Willcox, who succeeded Thomas J. Higgins, and Mr. Manning, who fills a vacancy.

One hundred and five members of the league attended the meeting, which was presided over by General Wingate.

The report of General Wingate, read at the meeting, disclosed to the delegates details in regard to the work of the league during 1915, which were interesting to those present. The P. S. A. L. head reported that more than 350,000 youngsters participated in one or more sports during the year, showing a large increase in numbers over the prior year.

Some of the interesting facts which were cited by General Wingate were:

"The P. S. A. L. badge, which the league awards to each boy who attains during the year a certain simple standard in running, jumping, and chinning, was won by 24,756 boys, an increase of 6,202 over 1914. P. S. 90, Queens, stands highest, with 342, being 80 per cent. of its attendance.

"In the class jumping 53,912 boys participated, belonging to 2,146 classes in 138 schools. The winning classes averaged for the fifth year a standing jump of 6.2 feet, for the sixth and seventh year each 6.9 feet, and for the eighth year 7.3 feet.

"In the class chinning 67,600 boys from 2,477 classes in 177 schools participated. The sixth class, fifth year, averaged 10.08 times, for the sixth year 12.40 times, for the seventh year 14.8 times, and for the eighth year 18 times.

"In class running 21,554 boys from 1,330 classes in eighty-eight schools participated.

"In baseball there were 500 class teams and eighty-five school teams, and the final games were witnessed by over 10,000 spectators.

"In the regular elementary school basket ball tournament sixty teams participated, while in the class basketball tournament there were 1,530 teams from seventy-nine schools and 1,723 classes, making an aggregate of 33,048 competitors.

"In soccer football ten high school teams and 208 class teams from fourteen elementary schools competed.

"Outside of these interschool events an enormous number of athletic games were held in the different schools, there being 1,530 basket ball, 2,000 indoor baseball and 500 outdoor baseball class teams, and an infinite number of track and field competitions.

"Although the numbers participating in the swimming contests are necessarily limited on account of but six public baths being available, there were 8,925 boys taught to swim during 1915, and 657 boys from forty-five schools won the swimming badge.

"In walking clubs 6,700 boys and 1,000 girls competed during 1915. In these they were required to walk in a quarter of a year in not less than six tours, 50, 75, or 100 miles. Ten boys walked more than 100 miles in the quarter, seventy boys more than 75 miles, and 247 boys more than 50 miles, the medals given being 327.

"There were 1,750 competitors in the elementary schools indoor championship games of the league, and 1,000 boys in the outdoor championship games.

"The number of boys and girls taking part in the various series of athletics conducted by the league during 1915 is estimated to be over 350,000. About 50 per cent. of the grammar grades compete regularly and over 75 per cent. compete once or twice a year in the school and district games. The high schools have a slightly higher percentage. This practice is always voluntary and takes place after school hours."

General Wingate also noted that during the Spring of 1915 greater activity was displayed in school athletics than in any previous year. This was owing to the appropriation of $55,000 made by the Board of Estimate, which permitted the opening of 172 school playgrounds after school hours. These playgrounds were conducted by an experienced teacher, and three and one-half millions of children attended them at a total cost of one and a half cents per child. The result was that many boys and girls became proficient in athletics so as to engage in the league games, and numbers of schools came to the front which had previously not been able to turn out competent competitors. In consequence of the reduction in the educational appropriation, no moneys will be available during the present year for after-school activities, these playgrounds have been closed, and are likely to remain so.

"The league considers that it has taken a great step toward national preparedness in what it is doing in respect to teaching the boys of the high schools to shoot a service rifle," said General Wingate. "It has installed twenty-two sub-target gun machines, and in addition has recently purchased and issued to the schools 110 Krag carbines, which are equipped with an apparatus for assimilated firing.

"In 1915 over 5,000 boys regularly practiced in the high schools of New York City, 302 of whom qualified as marksmen and 197 as sharpshooters. The Wingate Trophy for the school qualifying the greatest percentage of marksmen was won by Morris High, with seventy-five marksmen and thirty-seven sharpshooters.

"The Girls' Branch has conducted its work in the schools during 1915 with a success fully equal to that of the boys. In fact, its work has grown so that it can only be covered by its own separate report. This work covers folk dancing, certain games and walking, but debars pole vaulting, broad jumping, and competitive high jumping as detrimental.

"The league received during the year in subscriptions $12,125.97, which was $2,258.74 more than in 1914. It had a bank balance of $834.68 on Jan. 1 and no debts. It has 380 annual members, 76 life members, 133 patrons, and 11 founders, making a total of 600 members.

The men who made possible the schoolboy marksmanship activities by subscribing $125 a year toward the expenses are George D. Pratt, S. R. Guggenheim, George W. Wingate, L. M. Josephthal, Robert M. Thompson, James M. Motley, E. C. Schaefer, Rudolph J. Schaefer, E. Francis Hyde, James R. Silliman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph W. Kaym, Charles F. Dieges, E. W. Coggeshall, James Shevlin, E. H. Litchfield, and William C. Courtney.

CURVES GET PAST YANKS.

High-Grade Pitching in Practice Game Keeps Bases Empty.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 10.—Rain put the battling Yankees to rout again today, for the second time this week, but they managed to get in six innings of play. The pitchers had the upper hand of the altercation between teams A and B and only one run was made. Team B made it.

There are five men on the casualty list, and so Donovan had to rearrange his teams. Maisel is complaining of soreness in the legs and took a day off. Hartzell hurt his foot in sliding yesterday and was an absentee. Boone has a sore throat and Pich is recovering from one. Baker, with his injured hand, is the fifth member of the hospital squad, but the Trappe man was out batting as usual today and seemed as lively as could be. He is in splendid condition, barring the local injury.

Team B had an outfield composed of Brown, Hendrix, and Layden, all recruits. For team A, Miller was in centre instead of Maisel. Aragon played third for team B, with Mullen at second, and Baumann played third for the regulars. Fisher and Shawkey did the team B pitching and Tipple and Russell were on the points for team A.

The pitching was good by all parties concerned. Curves and speed abounded and, in general, the pitching was such as batters do not as a rule run across this early in the season. The hitting, therefore, was fragmentary.

The single run resulted from a lift over the left-field fence by Alexander in the third inning. It was made off Tippie and was the only hit off that artist. Layden and Walters each stabbed Russell for a single in the sixth, but no damage was inflicted by this pair of safeties.

The fielding was without a flaw, with tidy work by Cable at short and a fine throw by Gilhooley, which headed off a runner trying to go from first to third on a hit. Gilhooley has made several throws of this kind and shows no symptoms whatever of a brittle arm.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Team A	0	0	0
Team B	0	1	0

Batteries—Tipple, Russell, Schwert, and Nunamaker; Fisher, Shawkey, Alexander, and Walters.

GOULD AND HUHN VICTORS.

Beat Potter and Harding at Philadelphia Racquet Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 10.—Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, the national court tennis doubles champions, defeated Wilson Potter and George Harding today in the first round for the championship of the Racquet Club. The set scores were 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

The national champions were in great form. Gould played his usual heady game and Huhn was remarkably steady. Potter bore the brunt of the attack on his side, Harding was erratic, owing to lack of practice, although as the match progressed he settled down, and toward its close played fine tennis.

Gould, who, in addition to holding the doubles title with Huhn, is the world's open and the national singles title holder, was accurate in finding the winning gallery and the grille, a score or more points accruing to his side from these sources.

The final set was as brilliantly played as any staged at the Racquet Club in a long while. For the first time since the start of the match Harding and Potter managed to obtain the lead. Some remarkable playing by Potter put his side ahead at 4—2, and later they were within a point of leading at 5—2. But Gould and Huhn settled down and played their opponents completely off their feet, winning four games straight for the set and match.

600 Athletes in Hamilton Games.

Six hundred athletes are entered in the annual indoor games of Hamilton Institute, which will be contested tonight in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, at 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. Schoolboy performers will figure in the principal events, but in addition there will be three competitions open to all registered athletes. These events are 100-yard dash, handicap; one-mile run, handicap, in which Willie Gordon of the New York A. C., metropolitan champion, will start, and a half-mile run for novices.

BROILING SUN FAILS TO LAY GIANTS LOW

McGraw's Curves Prove More Effective Than Old Sol's Rays in Game at Marlin.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Tex., March 10.—The Giants finished an unbroken week of hard labor under tropical conditions with a nine-inning frolic at Emerson Park this afternoon. It was the final preparation for the week-end exhibitions in Waco and Dallas tomorrow and Sunday. The heat was well-nigh unendurable to an innocent bystander, the mercury showing above 90 all afternoon. Some of the spectators were almost prostrated, but the ball players are now acclimated and hardened, and they played a lively game this afternoon.

McGraw shuffled his batting orders again and put two nondescript teams in the field. He appointed Doyle and Fletcher as Captains and the rivalry was keen. In order to save the six pitchers who are to work in the exhibition games McGraw called on some of his veterans. Ralph Stroud and Rube Benton twirled for the Doyles until the last inning, when Walter Roesinger, who is to leave Marlin and his baseball career behind him tomorrow, made his farewell appearance.

The Fletchers won by a score of 7 to 5, but were outhit by the Doyles. Rube Schauer was Fletcher's moundman for the first four innings, after which McGraw himself went to the box and pitched out the game. The manager's dinky curves were hard to hit. The Doyles made only two runs off him.

George Kelly was in the limelight again with another home run and three singles. He played with the losers today, and Schauer was the victim of his circuit drive. Other home-run artists were Charley Babbington and Schauer. Babbington won the game for Doyle's aggregation, when he drove out his homer with two on bases in the fourth inning, Benton being his victim.

The teams lined up as follows:

Doyles—Cole, lf; Thorpe, rf; Kelly, cf; Doyle, 2b; Rodriguez, 1b; Martin, ss; Brainard, 3b; Sanberg, c; Stroud, p; Benton, p; Roesinger, p.

Fletchers—Farrell, cf; Elsh, lf; Jacobson, rf; Fletcher, ss; Harrison, ss; Merkle, 1b; Hunter, 1b; Shepner, 3b; Babbington, 2b; Doolin, c; Kenny, c; Schauer, p; McGraw, p.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Doyles	0	1	0
Fletchers	0	1	1

Two-base hits—Martin, Fletcher. Three-base hits—Cole, Merkle. Home runs—Kelly, Babbington, Schauer. Umpire—Mr. Lobert.

The Doyles spent the night here at midnight in charge of Manager McGraw. The players in that party are: Burns, Thorpe, Fletcher, Doyle, Kelly, Rodriguez, Hunter, Wendell, Sandberg, Schauer, Schupp, Ferritt, and Martin.

Fred Merkle will act as manager of the Waco expedition. His team will consist of Farrell, Jacobson, Elsh, Merkle, Brainard, Babbington, Shepner, Kocher, Kenny, Ritter, Palmero, and Kramer.

KAUFF ON WAY TO MARLIN.

All Difficulties Adjusted, He Takes His 52 Bats and Decamps.

Benny Kauff, surrounded by Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants, and fifty-two willow bats, left the Pennsylvania Station yesterday for Marlin, Texas. Kauff had finally come to terms with the New York club and his recompense, although not announced officially, is said to be $6,000 a year with a $5,000 bonus. If he comes up to expectations he will be liberally treated by the New York club, but like the other players he must go through the routine of development and discipline.

Before leaving here, Kauff again expressed his optimistic confidence in himself and said that he would surely be a surprise to Manager McGraw.

Willoughby Florida Golf Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 10.—Hugh J. Willoughby, Jr., of Wynnewood, today won the Florida State golf title, defeating E. H. Bankard, Jr., Secretary of the Western Golf Association, 4 up and 5 to play in a thirty-hole match.

Terse News of Sports

New Stands on Weston Field.

Definite plans already drawn assure the permanent improvement of Weston Field at Williams College. New bleachers of steel and reinforced concrete mounted on concrete piers will be constructed on the eastern and western sides; knockdown stands for football, hockey, and basket ball, if the fire authorities permit, will be secured; and the field will be fenced and graded in such places as required. The provision of adequate toilet facilities in the stands is part of the ultimate scheme. When complete the improvements will cost in the neighborhood of $15,000.

Red Sox Off For Hot Springs.

Manager William F. Carrigan of the Boston American League baseball team, the world's champions, left Boston yesterday with the first squad of players for the training camp at Hot Springs, Ark. The party included Olaf Henriksen, substitute outfielder; Harold Janvrin, general utility man, and Charles I. Anderson, formerly of Lehigh University, who will try for a position as pitcher. Pitchers McCabe, McHale, Ruth, and Pennock, and Catchers Thomas and Haley, the latter a recruit from the Providence International League team, were expected to join the squad at Albany. Lewis, Speaker, and Hooper, outfielders, will not report for practice until later in the month.

Tinker Forgives Tardy Players.

Frank Schulte's excuse for tardiness at the Cubs' training camp was satisfactory to Manager Tinker, who reinstated him yesterday in the regular line-up, according to a dispatch from Tampa. George Zabel, the pitcher, pleaded that examinations at the college he attends at Baldwin, Kan., had delayed him, and he too was pardoned.

Should Aid Deficient Athletes.

The Harvard Crimson in an editorial on the expulsion of Gilman, Boles, and Enwright says: "Any man who can pass the entrance examinations to the college can, with reasonable effort, proceed to his degree. This incident, which weakens at least two university teams, may be of some benefit in waking men up to the need of assuming some responsibility for the work of their fellows. It is not necessary to call attention to the culpability of men who, such as these three athletes, have not the character to save themselves; but it is necessary to state that their friends and classmates share the blame with them."

Athlete Donaldson to Visit America.

Jack Donaldson, the famous Victorian sprinter, is reported to have decided to leave England for his home in Australia and to visit the United States en route. Apparently he will not look for any possible matches in America, as he is going home for a rest, considering that he has done too much running.

Tome School's Lawn Tennis Team.

The Tome School at Port Deposit, Md., which has turned out in recent years some very creditable lawn tennis players, has elected as Captain of its team for the season at hand B. F. Watts of Leesburg, Fla. The other racquet wielders on the team are James H. F. Tramel of Chicago, John B. Grover of Princeton, N. J.; W. S. Townsend of Denver, Col., and G. F. Roessler of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Morgan to Lead in Hockey Again.

John E. D. Morgan, '17, of New York City, was re-elected captain of the Harvard hockey team at a meeting of the 'Varsity players yesterday. Under Captain Morgan's leadership Harvard won the so-called intercollegiate championship this year without losing a game, and with the loss of only two goals.

Drew Seminary Wins.

The Drew Seminary basket ball team defeated the Putnam Hall team in Poughkeepsie by a score of 22 to 8. This is the third game the Drew Seminary team has played and the third game it has won. The game was more interesting because each team had won one game and this was the decisive game.

Hockey Leaders to Clash at Rink.

The championship of the Amateur Hockey League will be decided at St. Nicholas Rink tonight, when the St. Nicholas team, twice winners of the title, will battle with the Boston A. A. for the championship. If the Boston seven wins they will be tied with the St. Nicholas Club. There has been a great improvement in the Boston team in the last few weeks, and the game tonight is expected to be a close one.

Charley Taft Re-elected Captain.

Yale's basket ball team, which closed its season in a tie with Cornell for third place, has re-elected Charley Taft as Captain. He is a son of Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, and nephew of William H. Taft of Yale.

St. Benedict's Basket Ball Title.

The high and preparatory schools basket ball championship of Newark was won by St. Benedict's Preparatory School at Newark yesterday. The game was played in the Casino Hall, the Saints winning, 59 to 23. This is the second time St. Benedict's School has beaten Central School, and it also has two victories to its credit over the South Side High School, the only other contender for the city championship. Nugent and Boyle located the basket practically at will for the winning combination. Nugent dropped in nine field goals, and Boyle accounted for eight. Towey played best for the Central team.

Athlete Macintosh Captain in Army.

H. M. Macintosh, the Cambridge University sprinter, who won the 100-yard dash in the intervarsity sports with Oxford in 1913 and 1914, has been gazetted captain in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

MORAN TO RICKARD'S RELIEF

Wants No Guarantee Put Up for His Share of the Purse in Garden Fight.

Frank Moran, who is to box Jess Willard, the world's heavyweight champion, at Madison Square Garden on March 25, interviewed Tex Rickard, the promoter of the bout, yesterday, and told him that it was not necessary to put up any guarantee or bonds for his share of the big purse. Moran told Rickard that he would take his word for the $23,500 promised him and wanted no banker's or broker's word for it.

Moran did no work yesterday, but in the evening he left Dal Hawkins's roadhouse and came downtown to see some of his friends. At 9 o'clock he went back to his training quarters.

Willard went through his customary training routine at the Pioneer Club yesterday. He boxed with Hemple, Rodel, and Monahan. After the exercises were over Jack Dillon was introduced to the champion. Dillon said that he thought Willard showed speed for a big man, but asserted that he would be glad to go into the ring with him, as he believed that he would be much faster than the champion.

Al Reich, the local Adonis of the ring, will box with Willard. Reich is considered the cleverest gymnasium boxer hereabouts, and he is getting a $500 guarantee to mix it up at fisticuffs with the champion.

VETERAN FENCERS VICTORS.

Younger Experts Defeated in Three-Weapon Contest at N. Y. A. C.

By six bouts to four in a three-weapon contest at the N. Y. A. C. last night the veteran swordsmen of two and three decades ago defeated a team of youngsters. Led on by Dr. Graeme Hammond, President of the New York Athletic Club and national champion foilsman in 1892, the veterans swept victoriously through the foils contest, winning five out of six bouts. They lost the two dueling sword contests and the first sabre bout. In the last bout at sabres, Dr. Hammond was opposed by Stedford Pitt, who won the three-weapon championship of the Amateur Fencers' League only a week ago, but the N. Y. A. C. President showed little respect for Pitt's title and defeated him in fine style by 5 points to 3.

All the men on the veteran team were over 55 years of age, and the members of the youngsters' team were all under 25. Dr. Hammond was the only man on the veteran team to win two events.

At the conclusion of the contest Dr. Hammond presented the members of the winning team with medals, and issued a challenge to any team of veterans in the country on behalf of the N. Y. A. C. This challenge was taken up by the Fencers' Club and a contest will probably be arranged later on in the year. The summaries:

Foils.—W. C. Goodhue, Veterans, defeated J. Byrnes, 5 to 3; H. A. Eddy, Veterans, defeated S. Pitt, 3 to 2, (time limit;) G. T. Shaw, Veterans, defeated A. MacPherson, 5 to 0; Dr. Graeme Hammond, Veterans, defeated H. Van Buskirk, 5 to 4; Dr. J. E. Clemens, Veterans, defeated W. Low, 5 points to 1; Leo Nunes, Youngsters, defeated C. G. Bothner, 5 to 4.

Dueling Swords.—Nunes defeated Shaw and Pitt defeated Bothner.

Sabres.—MacPherson defeated Dr. Clemens, 5 points to 2, and Dr. Hammond defeated Pitt, 5 to 3.

PENN LOSES ONE BOUT.

Capt. Pascarella Gets Only Points for Columbia in Wrestling.

Columbia wrestlers ended an unsuccessful season last night when they were outpointed by the grapplers from the University of Pennsylvania in the Morningside gymnasium. This was the fourth straight defeat for Columbia, although the meet was regarded by the coaches as the best this season, inasmuch as the Penn team took only two events by falls. Two other bouts went the full nine minutes without either man showing an advantage over his opponent, but in the extra periods of six minutes the Philadelphia mat men wore out the Blue and White wrestlers by tricky aggressiveness. The score by points was: Pennsylvania, 26; Columbia, 4. The summaries:

115-Pound Class.—Captain Pascarella, Columbia, got decision over Servais, Pennsylvania. Time—9:00.

125-Pound Class.—Souder, Pennsylvania, got decision over Rosenthal, Columbia. Time—15:00.

135-Pound Class.—Kaiser, Pennsylvania, got decision over De Muria, Columbia. Time—15:00.

145-Pound Class.—Captain Milligan, Pennsylvania, got decision over Bryan, Columbia. Time—9:00.

158-Pound Class.—Levin, Pennsylvania, threw Girdner, Columbia, with a half nelson and wrist hold. Time—4:30.

175-Pound Class.—Statler, Pennsylvania, got decision over Krulewitch, Columbia. Time—9:00.

Unlimited Heavyweight Class.—Dorizas, Pennsylvania, threw Raegener, Columbia, with a hip lock hold. Time—0:38.

Referee—W. A. Karl of Princeton.

Events for Memorial Day Regatta.

The list of events for the annual Memorial Day regatta of the New York Rowing Association on the Harlem course was issued yesterday by Richard Sturcke, President of the association.

The events are as follows: Junior singles, intermediate singles, association singles, senior singles, junior doubles, intermediate doubles, senior doubles, junior four gig, junior quadruple sculls, senior four shell, junior four barge, senior four barge, junior eight shell for boat clubs, senior eight shell for boat clubs, championship eight shell for high schools within thirty miles of City Hall, New York City; open eight shell conditional on two entries. The races will be started at noon over the Speedway course, and the double referee system will be used.

Remer Walkers' Club President.

Richard F. Remer, the New York Athletic Club walker, was elected President of the Walkers' Club of America at its annual meeting held last night in the clubhouse of the Morningside A. C. Remer succeeds Samuel Schwartz, who retired this year after serving as head of the organization since its formation. The other officers selected were: Vice President, Frank Plant; Corresponding Secretary, J. Goldstein; Financial Secretary, W. McFadden; Pathfinder, J. J. Hocking; Treasurer, Adolph Arnold.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Charlie Leonard vs. Jimmy Powers; Frankie Fleming vs. Joe Mooney. Both ten-round bouts. Several preliminary contests also.

Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn—Silent Martin vs. Frank Loughrey. Ten rounds.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Joe Stacey vs. Billy De Foe. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Jimmy Flynn vs. Jimmy Coffey. Ten rounds.

Staten Island A. C., Rosebank, S. I.—Willie Curry vs. Barney Williams. Ten rounds.

Curling Tie at St. Andrew's G. C.

A hard-fought curling match at the St. Andrew's Golf Club yesterday resulted in a tie at 7 to 7. The teams lined up as follows:

Team A—No. 1, Dr. N. M. Butler; No. 2, M. Nash; No. 3, S. Butler; skip, A. G. Fox.

Team B—No. 1, R. Sherwood; No. 2, J. Steve; No. 3, J. Butler; skip, J. R. Mix.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

THREE COLLEGES TIE FOR SWIM HONORS

Princeton Defeats Yale and Columbia Beats C. C. N. Y. in Intercollegiates.

Standing of the Teams.

SWIMMING.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Yale	5	2	.714
Columbia	5	2	.714
Princeton	5	2	.714
Pennsylvania	3	4	.429
C. C. N. Y.	0	8	.000

WATER POLO.

Princeton	7	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	5	2	.714
Yale	4	3	.571
Columbia	2	5	.286
C. C. N. Y.	0	8	.000

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—The Princeton University swimming team tied with the Yale and Columbia swimmers for first place in the Intercollegiate League when it defeated the Eli swimmers here tonight by a score of 29 to 24. The Tiger watermen took the lead at the start when they won the relay race, equaling the intercollegiate record of 1 minute 44 2-5 seconds, which they established here last week against Columbia.

Burchenal of Princeton and Schlaet of Yale had a duel in the shorter swims and neither man could secure the advantage. The Eli star took first in the 50-yard swim, while Burchenal got the honors in the century. Summary:

Relay Race.—Won by Princeton, (Selby, Lester, Delacy, Burchenal;) second, Yale, (Ferguson, Thomas, Howe, Schlaet.) Time—1:44 2-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Schlaet, Yale; second, Burchenal, Princeton; third, Delacy, Princeton. Time—0:23 2-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Burchenal, Princeton; second, Schlaet, Yale; third, Delacy, Princeton. Time—0:59 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Ferguson, Yale; second, Hopkins, Yale; third, Lester, Princeton. Time—2:42 2-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Friessel, Princeton; second, Sisson, Yale; third, Benjamin, Yale.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Norris, Princeton; second, Lambstreet, Yale; third, Durfee, Yale. Distance—71 feet 6 inches.

COLUMBIA WINS EASILY.

City College Takes Two Events in Morningside Tank.

Columbia swimmers defeated the C. C. N. Y. watermen last night in the Columbia pool for the second time this season. The score was 33 to 20. Coach Ed Kennedy of Columbia made use of several of his second-string swimmers with the idea of saving Hal Vollmer, intercollegiate champion, and "Flip" Herbert for the remaining scheduled meet with Yale at New Haven.

Vollmer swam as usual as anchor man on the relay team, but entered only one other race—the 100 yard event—which he won with ease in rather slow time. Captain Lee of Columbia had no trouble in winning the 220-yard swim by about 75 feet. His time was 2 minutes 40 4-5 seconds.

Columbia took the water polo game by a 35-to-0 score. The summaries:

200-Yard Relay.—Won by Columbia, (Walker, Rogers, Lee, and Vollmer;) City College, (Bosworth, Bacher, Howay, and Schenberg.) second. Time—1:53.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Leibner, City College; Moeller, Columbia, second; Mills, Columbia, third.

Fifty-Yard Swim.—Won by Walker, Columbia; Bosworth, City College, second; Baehr, City College, third. Time—0:26 3-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Lee, Columbia; Howay, City College, second; Kempner, Columbia, third. Time—2:40 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Jones, City College, with 68 feet; Roy, Columbia, second, with 65 feet; Levie, Columbia, third, with 65 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Bosworth, City College, second; Rogers, Columbia, third. Time—1:02 2-5.

Wesleyan Swimmers Win.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 10.—The Wesleyan University swimming team defeated Springfield Y. M. C. A. College tonight, 28 to 22.

L. I. KENNEL CLUB SHOW.

Twenty Breeds Represented in Exhibition at Bryant Hall.

Over 600 persons attended the annual match held under the auspices of the Long Island Kennel Club last night, at Bryant Hall. Twenty different breeds were represented. The officers of the club had not prepared for as large an entry and were swamped with high bred dogs which owners wanted to show. Consequently the three rings in which the judging took place were congested. They were still judging up to a late hour last night, and while the best of the various breeds had received the ribbons, the best dog and bitch awards had not yet been made.

In the class for Pekingese, Mrs. McClure Halley's Ouena received the ribbon for the best of the breed. In Scottish terriers, John Vanson took everything in dogs and bitches. Russian wolfhounds, a breed rapidly returning to popularity, were well represented. The dog to win the ribbon was Postrel's Wanda, a two-year-old, which has met with success at all the shows in the Metropolitan circuit. Mrs. C. N. Platt's Duke of Plazadato was adjudged the best bull dog in the show.

TWO CLASSES OF AMATEURS.

National Federation Separates Those Who Get Pay from "Simon Pures."

CINCINNATI, March 10.—At a meeting of the Rules Committee of the National Baseball Federation here today recommendations were decided upon to divide the amateurs into two classes. It will be recommended that Class A be composed of none but those who are strictly amateurs, while Class B should be composed of those who accept money for playing baseball, but who do not take up baseball for a livelihood.

The committee will also recommend championship and intercity series for both classes.

A mass meeting of amateur baseball players as well as the delegates to the convention was addressed tonight by August Hermann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, and Ty Cobb of the Detroit Americans.

Cobb lost a valuable diamond ring en route South today and stopped here. He went back over the route he had taken when he lost the ring from the train, but failed to find it.

Loyola Alumni Win at Hockey.

The Loyola Alumni hockey team triumphed over the undergraduate seven in the hockey game by 3 goals to 2 at the ice carnival of Loyola School at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. Joe Amy, a former hockey star of the school team, led the individual scoring with three goals to his credit for the alumni team, while Gerard Benziger, captain of the school seven, scored one goal for his team and Adams scored the other. The results of the races were as follows:

¼-mile senior, won by Daniel Hennessey; ¼-mile alumni, won by Joe Amy; ¼-mile junior, won by William Wilson; ½-mile junior, won by William Wilson; ½-mile senior, won by Kenneth Stier; three-lap senior, won by W. Armend; special race for skating trophy of school, ¼ mile, won by B. Shanley.

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DILLON OUTPOINTS FLYNN.

Has Better of Hotly Contested Bout at Manhattan A. C.

The Manhattan Athletic Club reopened its doors last night with a ten-round bout between Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light-heavyweight, and Jim Flynn of Pueblo, Col., as the stellar attraction, and the Hoosier boxer was entitled to the honors. A good-sized crowd witnessed the contest.

From a competitive standpoint the bout was a hummer from the opening gong until the bell at the close of the tenth session. Neither boxer was willing to give ground, but Flynn was always on the aggressive and carried the fight to his opponent throughout. It was in this manner that Dillon won the honors, for he just waited for Flynn to rush, and then swung heavy rights and lefts to the side of the head.

Several times these blows of Dillon landed fairly on Flynn's jaw, but the latter, a veteran of many tough bouts, continually bored in against the Indianapolis boxer's heavy swings, and in the last three rounds Flynn appeared to be the fresher of the two. He roughed his opponent in the clinches and landed telling blows to Dillon's stomach at close quarters, but Dillon managed to send the Pueblo heavyweight's head back several times with stiff right-hand uppercuts to the chin.

The boxers did little but warm themselves up in the opening session, but shortly after the bell in the second round Dillon stung his opponent with a stiff right-hand blow under the heart, and later landed a right uppercut to Flynn's jaw three times.

Each succeeding round up to the sixth was just a repetition of the second chapter, with Dillon earning the honors because of his cleaner blows. Early in the sixth Flynn got his opponent on the ropes and there sent over several stiff right and left hand blows to the jaw. Flynn was on the aggressive for the next three rounds and earned these sessions by a slight margin. The weights were: Dillon, 171 pounds; Flynn, 190 pounds.

FAVORITES WIN DOUBLES.

Mrs. Schmitz and Miss Bjurstedt Tennis Victors at Heights Casino.

Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Miss Molla Bjurstedt won the doubles in the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon when they defeated Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver in the final round at 6—2, 6—3. The latter pair played speedy tennis at times, but their work was erratic; in fact, this characterization may well be applied to the work of the winners as well. Miss Bjurstedt was not at all steady, brilliant plays being followed frequently by errors, and in this particular she was more often an offender than was her partner.

The winners' tactics aided in giving them the victory. Knowing Mrs. Weaver as a strong net player, the shots were for the most part sent against Miss Ballin in deep court, and she had more work than she could handle.

At the net Mrs. Weaver played well on the few occasions that opportunity was afforded. She made a number of neat cross court shots, but the fact that her skill was so well known worked to the disadvantage of her partner. Miss Ballin made some wonderful gets, but in making the returns was drawn out of position, and Mrs. Schmitz or her partner had the opportunity for a pass.

Several times Miss Bjurstedt attempted to come to the net and volley, but this type of play, unusual to her, ended in disaster when it was tried.

The finalists in the singles event today are Miss Bjurstedt, who defeated Miss Ballin in the semi-final round yesterday, at 7—5, 6—1, and Mrs. Schmitz, who scored a victory over Miss Alberta Weber at 1—6, 6—4, 6—4. The summary of yesterday's play:

Womens' Invitation Singles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Molla Bjudstedt defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 7—5, 6—1; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Alberta Weber, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles.—Final Round—Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver, 6—3, 6—3.

STUYVESANT RETAINS TITLE

East Side Schoolboys Again Win Kammerer Trophy in Swimming.

Leo Glebel, the young herculean aquatic star, took four-fifths of a second off the recognized schoolboy record for 220 yards, while assisting the Stuyvesant High Schol swimming team to gain another year's hold on the Robert Kammerer Trophy in the annual swimming championships of the Public Schools Athletic League held last night in the natatorium of the College of the City of New York. Glebel, who gained the individual honors of the meet by winning the 100 and 220-yard swims, captured the furlong dash in 2:45 4-5, eclipsing the record made last year by William O'Sullivan of De Witt Clinton, who trailed Glebel across the finish line last night.

The school championship was won by Stuyvesant with a total of 27 points. The High School of Commerce finished second and registered 14, and Townsend Harris Hall took third place, with 8½ points.

De Witt Clinton's quartet was disqualified in the 800-foot relay, after establishing a new record for the distance of 2:47 2-5, two-fifths of a second better than the mark made by the High School of Commerce last year. The race was awarded to Commerce by Referee Arthur McAleenan, following a protest by Albanus, who asserted that Fitzgibbons swam across his lane on the third leg of the contest.

Paul Garrigus, leader of the Stuyvesant team, won the 50-yard swim by a touch from H. Callahan of Commerce. The summary:

800-Foot Relay Race.—Final Heat—Won by High School of Commerce; Townsend Harris Hall, second; Manual Training, third. Time—2:50 1-5. De Witt Clinton finished first, but was disqualified.

50-Yard Swim.—Final Heat—Won by Garrigus; Callahan, second; Baer, third; Hoving, fourth. Time—0:29 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Leo Glebel, Stuyvesant; W. O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton, second; H. Sherman, Townsend Harris Hall, third; L. Lehrman, Townsend Harris Hall, fourth. Time—2:45 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by P. Horgan, Erasmus Hall, with 69 feet; tie for second between Louis Thuor, Townsend Harris Hall, and Charles Greenman, De Witt Clinton, with 63 feet each; Paul Sticker, Stuyvesant, fourth, with 60 feet. In plunge-off for second place Greenman, with 60 feet, defeated Thuor, with 57 feet.

Fancy Dive.—Won by H. Cagney, Stuyvesant, with 81 8-10 points, place 3; J. Kun, Stuyvesant, 72 83-100 points, second; F. Bryson, High School of Commerce, 68 91-100 points, third; G. Dahm, New Utrecht, 60 39-100 points, fourth.

100-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by Glebel; Sinclair, second; Albanus, third; Wright, fourth. Time—1:05 3-5.

Point Score.—Stuyvesant, 27; High School of Commerce, 14; Townsend Harris Hall, 8½; Erasmus Hall, 8; De Witt Clinton, 6½; New Utrecht, 1.

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HUGE SUPPLIES BOUND FOR RUSSIA

More Than 300 Steamships Are Carrying 1,000,000 Tons of Munitions for Army.

ICE DELAYS DELIVERIES

Kola Bay Filled with Shipping—Second Track of the Siberian Railroad Now Completed.

Captain Russman of the steamer Czaritza of the Russian-American Line, which arrived yesterday from Kola, the ice-free port of Russia in the Arctic Ocean near the border between Russia and Norway, reported that little progress had been made in the building of the new railroad from Kola to Petrograd, and that it would not be completed till 1917 at the earliest.

Officials of the Russian line were notified that there were in harbor at Kola about 100 ships, while a large number were in harbor in Norwegian ports and at Kirkwall waiting for the opening of the port of Archangel in the White Sea, which is now icebound. It was reported that, in spite of the assembling of a fleet of ice-breakers in the White Sea, Archangel would not be opened for shipping probably until June.

Practically all the munitions arriving in Russia from other countries are now crossing the Siberian Railroad. Shipping from the United States and Europe to Vladivostock is being hampered greatly by the submarine danger in the Mediterranean and by the closing of the Panama Canal. On this account most ships from Atlantic ports round the Cape of Good Hope on the way to Vladivostock, Dalny, and Port Arthur, and to Japanese ports, from which their cargoes are sent over the Chinese Eastern Railroad to connect with the Siberian Railroad. More than forty ships from New York Harbor are now on the way to Vladivostock, the voyage taking all the way from 50 to 120 days. From here to Vladivostock and by rail from there to the Russian front is a total distance of more than 30,000 miles, or more than once and a quarter the circumference of the earth.

Among the ships now said to be at Kola are three which sailed from Wilmington, Del., loaded with powder from the Du Pont works. These are the Irtysch, 3,398 tons; the Nonni J., 2,962 tons, and the Kiev, 3,127 tons. Among the ships sailing from New York for Archangel, which have not been reported as arrived and are probably in Kola Bay, are the Condor, 2,307 tons; Essex, 1,682; Iperia, 2,061; Kamenetz, 3,160; Mogileff, 4,; Omsk River, 4,779, and Tourgai, 3,666. A number of other American ships are in harbor at Alexandrovsk and many are icebound at Archangel.

The Czaritza unloaded her cargo of munitions on Zeminova Island in Kola Bay, from which it will be shipped to Archangel as soon as ice conditions permit. It was reported that high explosive powder and other articles much needed are being transported inland to a limited extent on sleds drawn by reindeer. Freight Agent Cadis of the Russian-American Line said yesterday that he had cabled to the Post Office in Petrograd recently and learned that mail could be carried from Kola to Petrograd in seven days.

A large number of the ships in Kola Bay are loaded with railroad supplies. Contracts for building the railroad from Kola to Petrograd are held by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation of this city. Although the Gulf Stream touches Kola Bay and keeps it free from ice, the hinterland is covered with snow and frozen swamps, which make the railroad construction slow.

There are a total of 300 or more steamers at present bound for Russia with munitions, a large part of which will not reach the Russian front before midsummer. The cargoes they are carrying total nearly 1,000,000 tons. The freight bill for Russia will average about ten times as much per ton as that paid by her Allies. The cost of transportating the million tons of munitions and supplies to Russia is estimated at between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000.

The route taken by practically all of the ships bound for Petrograd from this port touches Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic, Cape Town or Port Natal in South Africa, Colombo in Ceylon, and a port in Japan. In addition to the voyage, which takes from fifty days to 120 days, is the trip on the Siberian and other railroads to reach the Russian front, which requires from two to six weeks, exclusive of delays in loading. The Bolton Castle of 3,689 tons and the St. Bede of 3,149 tons, and other ships are now loading in this port to sail for Vladivostok. The following is a list of ships now en route from New York to Vladivostok:

Ship.	Tonnage.	Sailed.	Last Rep'd.
Bellevue	2,714	Nov. 10	Japan
Bloemfontein	2,959	Feb. 12	.....
Brisbane River	3,149	Nov. 25	Port Natal
Buenaventura	3,065	Jan. 11	Sabang
Caldergrove	2,809	Mar. 7	.....
Chaliator	3,589	Jan. 27	Natal
Chenliston	3,035	Nov. 22	Hongkong
C. Rangoon	4,272	Feb. 4	St. Vincent
Craster Hall	2,759	Jan. 10	Port Natal
Dalecrest	2,760	Dec. 18	Japan
Dunolutha	3,073	Mar. 8	.....
Echunga	2,245	Feb. 20	.....
Eurymedon	3,361	Jan. 18	Port Natal
Frimley	3,141	Oct. 5	Hongkong
Garryvale	2,445	Jan. 31	Cape Verde
Grena	3,487	Nov. 24	Japan
Jeseric	3,114	Jan. 23	Natal
Lincluden	2,445	Jan. 7	Natal
Mathilda	2,023	Dec. 28	Natal
Minerie	2,988	Feb. 13	Cape Verde
Netherby Hall	2,855	Dec. 16	Japan
Nigaristan	2,743	Feb. 3	Cape Verde
N. Z. Transport	2,855	Dec. 16	Japan
Oaklands G	2,833	Nov. 10	Natal
Pennar River	3,373	Dec. 3	Cape Verde
Prometheus	3,391	Nov. 27	.....
Queen Mary	3,610	Jan. 11	Sabang
Sagama R	2,990	Dec. 2	Cape Verde
San Francisco	3,164	Dec. 8	Japan
Seistan	2,712	Dec. 6	Japan
Suveric	4,011	Jan. 20	Cape Verde
Sygna	2,464	Jan. 26	Cape Verde
Tabarka	2,474	Nov. 13	Japan
Tokaimaru	2,287	Dec. 5	Singapore
Tokushima	2,287	Jan. 28	.....
Tsushima	4,314	Jan. 27	Cape Town
Willaston	3,002	Oct. 18	Japan
Wisley	2,717	Feb. 29	.....

In addition to these there are more than twenty ships bound for Vladivostok from Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, and other ports on the Pacific Ocean. Many ships are bound for Vladivostok from European ports.

Ivan V. Shestacovsky of 44 Whitehall Street, agent of the Russian volunteer fleet, said yesterday that the second track of the Siberian Railroad had been completed, and that enormous supplies and considerable passenger traffic were being handled over that line.

NOT OPTICAL INSTRUMENT.

This Is Held as to a Process Prism Affixed to a Camera.

The General Appraisers yesterday decided that so-called Cooke process prisms were properly dutiable at 15 per cent. under the present tariff under the provision for "photographic cameras and parts thereof." The record in the test case brought by the Taylor-Hobson Company established that the instrument in controversy is a prism with refractive and reflective qualities, and is used for reversing the image and in commercial photography to enable the photographer to photograph objects lying on a horizontal plane, which obviates the necessity of suspending the camera over the object, as in photographing a collection of game or other small articles on a flat surface such as a table. Collector Malone classified the import under optical instruments with a 35 per cent. duty.

The testimony given by trade witnesses was to the effect that by the use of this prism the light is bent and the image reversed; that it has no other use except as a part of a camera for photoengraving, and that for color work its use is absolutely essential. Judge Sullivan, sustaining the protest and reversing the Collector, said:

"The evidence establishes that this instrument is a part of a camera, always attached to a camera, and never taken off. It has no use in its present condition. All cameras that are used for color work have the prisms attached permanently. Unquestionably it is part of a camera and not a projecting lens."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—The Alexandria Specialty Shop; Miss Ord, jobs, coats, suits, dresses; 251 West 42d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—E. G. Marcus Clothing Co.; A. E. Marcus, clothing; Wallick.
ATTLEBORO, Mass.—R. C. Bundy & Co.; R. C. Bundy, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
BOSTON—J. H. Pray Sons Co.; H. M. Pray, carpets; Astor.
BOSTON—H. W. Poor & Co.; H. W. Poor, waists, skirts; Collingwood.
BOSTON—Atlas Mfg. Co.; I. Lebowich, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
BOSTON—Bellow Waist Co.; I. Klein, woolen waists; York.
BOSTON—Lace Shop; C. Wolbarst, silks, notions; Latham.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss Hall, books; 18 W. 35th.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. J. Falk, representing; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—F. W. K. Co.; H. Rothschild, metal picture frames; 33 Union Sq., R. 73.
CHICAGO—A. Smith, furnishing goods; Brodtell.
CHILDRESS, Texas—S. P. McGinn, general merchandise; Woodward.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits; Miss I. Robinson, dresses; 230 5th Av.
COLUMBIA, Mo.—Burnham-Hinkle Co.; W. S. Burnham, cloaks, suits; Latham.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Blanchard & Booth Co.; Miss S. Alsobrook, women's ready-to-wear; J. E. Booth, general merchandise; 16 W. 40th.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss G. Kircher, jewelry; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. Greenbaum, women's, misses', children's, infants' ready-to-wear, evening, wedding dresses; Broadway Central.
GENEVA, N. Y.—Miss I. E. Harrington, millinery; Martha Washington.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, general mdse.; 315 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; Miss M. Trimble, dressmaking dept.; 230 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; M. Mayer, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas; 23 E. 26th.
NEW CANAAN, Conn.—Burchard & Co.; T. C. Rockwell, pantaloons, overalls; Park Av.
PETERSBURG, Va.—A. Rosenstock & Co.; B. Rosenstock, cloaks, notions, hosiery, gloves; 334 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Bedek & Co.; M. Weinroth, woolens; Wallick.
PHILADELPHIA—Zerrer-Bradley Co.; J. T. Zerrer, muslin underwear; 383 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; G. Kerngood, millinery, ribbons; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Forney & Seidenberg; G. Seidenberg, furn. goods; Grand.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Bestmade Garment Co.; H. J. Bloomer, children's dresses; Marlborough.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. C. Kemp, gloves; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. C. Kemp, gloves; 432 4th Av.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Patton & Hall; J. L. Patton, shoes; Grand.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; L. L. Davidson, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.; G. S. Elder, manufacturing department, shirts, overalls; 395 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—S. Rudowsky, notions, furn. goods; Albert.
TORONTO, Canada—Louis Satanor & Co.; B. Weiss, jobs, general mdse.; Broadway Central.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; Miss M. Thayer, waists; 75 Spring.
WATERVILLE, Me.—Miss C. C. Sternitz, millinery; Breslin.
WILSON, N. C.—C. Gay, hats, caps; Imperial.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Jasper Bros.; B. Jasper, woolens; Broadway Central.
WORCESTER, Mass.—B. Schultz & Co.; B. Schultz, skirts, suits, waists; New Strand.

Demand Brisk for Good Wool.

LONDON, March 10.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,000 bales. The selection was better, and the demand was brisk. Queensland secured sold at 3s 1½d, and New Zealand greasy at 1s 11½d. The withdrawals decreased.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Twenty buyers of men's furnishing goods will meet in this city on Monday and the three following days at the office of William T. Knott, resident buyer, 23 East Twenty-sixth Street. They represent stores that were formerly in the Claflin chain, and will be in the market for collective purchases of men's underwear, headwear, neckwear, sweaters, shirts, bathrobes, house coats, &c.

F. F. Barger, resident buyer, 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, has added these accounts to his list: J. Weinberg, Butte, Mon.; Leo Stein, Buffalo, N. Y., and the Fashion Cloak and Suit House, Great Falls, Mon.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has been informed that the British Government has consented to the shipment of merchandise consigned to it from Aden. The merchandise from there affected consists of wool and skins of sheep and goats with hair on.

The Treasury Department has notified customs officials that the acacia catechu cutch and the mangrove bark cutches were properly subject to duty at the rate of three-eighths of 1 cent per pound as extracts of vegetable origin suitable for dyeing, coloring, or staining not specially provided for. Other forms of mangrove bark cutch, used prior the provisions for "tanning material not cipally for tanning, are free of duty under specially provided for."

Light Offices
35 South William St.

Near Broad St.; also entrance on Stone St. Especially adapted and fitted up for

Cotton Sample Rooms

Also suitable for export or import offices; excellent light; good elevator service. Possession now; reasonable rent. On premises or

E. S. Willard & Co
Phone 5980 Hanover 52 William St.

Front Half LOFT
Upper loft in Sunlight Building, 92x43; all light.
220-230 W. 19th St.
Near 7th Ave. 100% sprinkler. Maximum occupancy under labor law. Possession now. Rent reasonable.
E. S. Willard & Co.
Hanover 5980. 52 William St.
Full commission to brokers.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One Pike Adding and Listing Machine (Pike Co. now owned by the Burroughs Adding Machine Co.) will be sold at public auction, without reserve, at 30 Church St., Room 101, New York City, on Wednesday, March 15th, 1916, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. No flag displayed.
JOHN E. RANSON, Auctioneer,
30 Church St., Room 101 (street floor, near barber shop), N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the days named, due in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

Process returnable Monday, March 20, 1916, Southern Pacific Company vs. Barge "Geraldine Schuyler," her tackle, &c., for cargo damage, $8,305.76.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR,
Proctor for Libellant.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel, praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $85,-000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court, to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

VENNER LOSES FIGHT ON ERIE ROAD BONDS

With $8,000 in Stock He Tries to Block the Holders of $40,000,000 Worth.

RAISES TECHNICAL POINT

Service Commission Rejects Plea Based on Tardiness in Holding Shareholders' Meeting.

The story of how Clarence H. Venner with 200 shares of Erie Railroad common stock with a market value of about $8,000 tried to override thousands of stockholders with stock worth about $40,000,000, came to light yesterday when the up-State Public Service Commission approved of the issue of $28,-000,000 convertible Erie bonds recently underwritten by J. P. Morgan & Co.

It required a special meeting of stockholders to pass on the financing. Some technical questions were involved, among them a withdrawal of one issue of bonds in favor of new bonds with more favorable convertible privileges. The original meeting was called for Feb. 25 of this year.

At noon of Feb. 25, the exact time for which the meeting was called at the Erie's offices, 50 Church Street, there Mr. Venner, with 100 shares of stock in his pocket, was one of them. The other man was Charles E. Robinson, representing Mr. Venner's investment firm, and he also had 100 shares of Erie stock.

Mr. Venner and Mr. Robinson had things all to themselves. They chatted for twenty minutes but no one else arrived. What happened was described yesterday by a representative of the up-State Public Service Commission.

"The meeting has come to order," said one of the two Erie stockholders.

"I move we adjourn this meeting for sixty days," said the other stockholder.

"The motion is carried," said the Chairman of the meeting.

At 12:38 o'clock, just thirty-eight minutes late, Francis Lyade Stetson, attorney and Director of the Erie, and George F. Brownell, Vice President and general solicitor of the road, came into the room loaded down with proxies from stockholders. All told they had 1,183,858 shares of Erie stock, about 9,000 more than was required by statute to approve of the question to be voted on.

"The meeting will come to order," said Mr. Stetson.

"The meeting is all over," said Mr. Venner, "and I will take no part in any alleged meeting."

Mr. Venner based his action, it was said, on a by-law of the railroad company providing that less than a quorum could adjourn stockholders' meeting until such a time when a quorum could be gathered together.

Notwithstanding the protests Mr. Stetson continued with the meeting, and it was adjourned by him to March 3. This meeting was held in due course, and the Erie Railroad's Proxy Committee formally voted the big bulk of the stock in favor of the financing plan. Mr. Venner and a representative of his company were also present at this meeting, and their 200 shares were registered against the proxies. It was predicted after this meeting by Erie officials that Mr. Venner probably would try to block the plan before the Public Service authorities, and this course, it appeared, was taken.

Seymour Van Santvoord, Chairman of the Up-State Public Service Commission, gave an opinion yesterday in connection with the commission's approval of the Erie's issue of new bonds. This opinion specifically mentioned the Venner incident, and it was held that the commission could not recognize the meeting of Mr. Venner and his associate. The Erie's by-law calling for an adjournment by a minority vote, the Chairman of the commission wrote, had obviously been framed to keep alive an important meeting where a misunderstanding, delay, or accident had interfered with the progress of business. To hold that the Venner faction had accomplished its purpose, the Chairman said, would be "a very apotheosis of technicalities the ascription of which this commission presumes should not be assumed by some tribunal other than itself."

The new bonds are convertible at 50, and this necessitates an authorization of $56,000,000 of stock for only $28,000,-000 of bonds. This kind of financing, Chairman Van Santvoord went on to say, was not regarded as an ideal method. Under the circumstances, however, he said, the commission regarded the plan as justified. If the bonds were ever converted, he pointed out, the Erie's surplus would be sufficient to allow for the discount on stock exchanged for the bonds.

Clarence H. Venner has brought numerous minority stockholders' suits in the last few years, and has succeeded in some cases in completely blocking important corporate plans. When the New York Central lines were consolidated several years ago Mr. Venner fought the consolidation in many courts, and some of the cases have not been disposed of. Likewise, he fought the issue of $100,000,000 New York Central debentures last year.

Women's Shoes the Leaders.

Reports received from various retailers by a representative of a well-known local wholesale shoe house say that one of the notable features of this business at present is the large amount of business done on women's shoes as compared with men's. The reason for this is said to be that men's shoe styles do not change as often as women's; not often enough in the opinion of some dealers. Still, it is regarded as more or less of an open question whether the average man would pay as much attention to his footwear as the average woman even if masculine styles were frequently varied. Women's button oxfords, with cutout fronts, are now being shown in this market and have already begun to sell. White and light colored kid high shoes of almost any shade are still in great demand, while tan shoes are getting hard to buy because of the scarcity of tan calf. It is said to be almost as scarce as colored kid in the lighter shades. An important feature of the present market is the upward tendency in prices on all lines.

Jobbers Are Helped.

Dry goods jobbers and those specializing in various kinds of merchandise are looking for a very prosperous period directly ahead of them. In some cases the increase already in the amount of business done is said to be fully half again what it was a year ago. The jobbers are being helped out, so they say, by the indecision of the manufacturers and retailers who are scared by high prices and lose the opportunity to place their orders direct. Accustomed to look further ahead than the manufacturer or retailer, the jobbers have in many cases provided themselves with supplies of materials that cannot now be obtained in the open market.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Sat.; colder, Sun, fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.
S. Car.—Cloudy Sat.; colder in n. Sun. fair; moderate winds, mostly s. w.
Ga.—Probably rain Sat. Sun. fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds on the coast.
Fla.—Fair Sat., except probably rain in n. Sun. fair; gentle shifting winds, except moderate s. and s. w. over n. w.
Ala.—Probably rain Sat.; colder in the interior. Sun. fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds on the coast.
Miss.—Probably rain Sat.; colder in con. Sun. fair; moderate s. winds on the coast.
Tenn.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair, warmer.
Ky. and Ind.—Fair Sat. Sun. fair, warmer.
Ohio—Fair Sat. Sun. fair, warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Sun.
Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy and warmer, probably rain or snow in n.; moderate n. w. winds, becoming s. e. Sun.
Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy and warmer, probably snow.
Ill., Mo., Wis., and Iowa—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer.
Minn. and Neb.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer Sat.
N. and S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy and, colder.
Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. in e.
La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHIFFON PANAMA.—All wool, black and navy. Quantity no object. Cash. 3d floor, 230 Sixth Av., corner 31st St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at fall coats, infants', children's, juniors', and ladies' this morning and all next week. 48 West 35th St., 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Coats all day. 9th floor, 145 W. 28th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted by large manufacturer on popular priced silk waists. L 127 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted with samples on cotton dresses. Call Saturday morning after 10 o'clock, Room 608, 37-39 East 28th.

DRESSES for our Southern representative conjunction line, half expense. Rosenzweig & Rosenberg, 12 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at linen and cotton dresses. 122 West 20th, 7th floor.

LINENS.—Contractors call with linen and wash dresses; bring samples. 9th floor, 5 West 35th St.

TAFFETAS.—Can use 200 pieces navy stripe taffetas and 200 pieces stripe silk checks, and also navy and black georgettes at a price. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4848.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTH.—All wool Gaverdine, in all colors. Telephone 2158 Farragut.

COTTON CLOTH for sale. Light blue sateen, 36-inch, about 2,000 yards. Pink cambric, 36-inch, about 1,200 yards. Khaki and black drills; rags suitable for cutting small articles, offer about 2,000 lbs. Samples with Joseph Doyle, room 401, 48 Leonard St., New York City. Phone 135 Franklin. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

EMBROIDERY.—Colored shiffley, in allovers and flounces, on organdie and fancy cloths; also fancy buttons; discontinued patterns, 50 per cent. off. Elite Works, 19 West 21st St.

LINENS.—Household linens, fine bucks, embroidery linens, colored dress linens; stocks here. Alfred Alderdice Co., Mill Agents, 350 Broadway, New York.

NECKTIES. — Knitted fibre silk, for sale. Seconds, about 1,200 to 1,500 dozens. Packed 1 dozen solid colors in 1 box. Samples with Joseph Doyle, 48 Leonard Street, room 401. Phone Franklin 135. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

POPLINS.—Will exchange navy for copenhagen. Bernstein & Co., 148 West 27th.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS for sale, immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3663/4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3663/4 " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

A Long Coat Season Ahead?

A fashion authority has an ingenious explanation to give why long coats will be favored for the early Spring and Fall seasons. The Parisiennes will have to rely to quite some extent on their ability to make clothes for themselves, because the dressmakers are away at the front. This will lead to a greater popularity of the dress over the tailored suit, the former, so it is said, being more easily made. With a greater number of dresses worn, the tendency will be toward longer coats to supply the necessary warmth and protection from the weather.

Staple Dress Goods Demand Over.

The business on dress goods for the Fall in the staple lines is about over. Very little is doing in the market at present. Some lines of fancies are being offered, but there is not nearly as comprehensive a showing as ordinarily. The dye shortage is responsible for the restricted supply of fancy goods. The mills that have opened up fancies are asking good prices, and buyers seem willing enough to pay the advances made. While the labor situation in the garment trade is being watched closely by selling agents, the opinion in the market is that the trouble will blow over because the union recognizes that the proper time to call a strike is not at the tag end of the season.

Take No Chances on the Future.

Selling agents in the woolen trade appear to be of the opinion that the mills do not want to take orders for delivery very far into the future. The reason given is that to accept present prices as the basis of those in the future would be foolish, under existing conditions. The business taken for the Spring of next year is said to have been accepted by the mills on the understanding that early deliveries would be made. The representative clothing manufacturers have placed quite a respectable quantity and 241 for the corresponding weeks of dress goods trade there are rumors to the effect that certain of the large garment manufacturers have also made a similar provision for the future.

Hats Under the Fur Schedule.

The prevalent fashion calling for the use of fur trimmings on women's straw hats is resulting in clashes between importers and the Custom House officials regarding the classification of many classes of Spring and Summer headgear. Up to recently hats of this kind were returned at 25 per cent. if untrimmed, and at 40 per cent. if trimmed, provided the hat itself was composed in chief value of straw. Latterly, however, fur trimmings attached to the hats have so greatly exceeded the straw forms in value that the Collector's office has been returning them at 45 per cent. under the fur schedule. The importing interests, it was said yesterday, are preparing to contest the customs men's return before the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court.

Burlap Demand Eases Off.

After a quiet active week, buying of burlaps eased off in this market yesterday. Prices continued firm, however, on the basis of 8 cents for 40-inch 8-ounce goods, 11¼ cents for 10-ounce, and 11½ cents for 10½-ounce goods in the same width. The 8-cent price on 8-ounce "forties" is more or less nominal, as it is said that a few goods can still be had for spot and near-by arrival at slightly under that figure. For 7½-ounce 40-inch burlaps about 10 to 15 points less than the 8-ounce price is asked. Buyers were slow in starting at the beginning of the week, as a result of uncertainties surrounding the importing of these goods and the consequent effect on selling prices, but later their interest increased and a nice business was done both on light and heavy goods. Odd widths and weights are still selling at unusual prices.

Dutiable Silk Imports Increase.

Dutiable silk imports at this port continue to show increase over those of a year ago, those for the four weeks ended Feb. 29, for instance, showing a total of $3,002,505, compared with $1,741,520 in February, 1915. Silk Association of America figures show that fabrics woven in the piece were entered last month to the value of $1,419,650, against $821,115 in the same month a year ago. Other goods that showed notable increases were velvet or plush ribbons, ready-made clothing, laces, embroideries and trimmings of both silk and artificial silk; spun silk or schappe silk yarns, and thrown silk. The principal declines for the month were shown in velvets, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, silk ribbons and bandings, and artificial silk yarns. The month's imports of raw silk, which is entered duty free, showed a nice gain also. They amounted to $1,032,774, compared with $775,040 in February of last year.

Hosiery Buying Stays Active.

Buying of hosiery in secondary distributing centres in this market continues, and few complaints are heard of the business being done. Most of those that are heard deal with the difficulty of delivering merchandise that has already been sold, or with the difficulty of getting re-order goods from the mills. All kinds of horizontal and vertical striped novelties continue in good demand, as do fancy effects in large checks, separate figures and clocking. The scarcity of artificial silk hose, especially in the cheaper ranges, is causing many retailers again to turn their attention to mercerized cotton goods. About the same producing difficulties occur in relation to these goods, however, as to the imitation silks, with the result that there is a strong prospect of the so-called 25-cent grade being abandoned if higher prices cannot be got for these hose by the manufacturers. Tan hose are said to be lagging, in spite of the predictions made earlier in the season that they would do well.

Will Ship by Sailing Vessels.

Two interesting things came to light yesterday in relation to the week's business in the export end of the cotton goods market. One was that one of the prominent houses catering to this trade is planning to engage space in sailing vessels, in order to move goods that cannot now be delivered because of the scarcity of steam tonnage. Little or nothing will be saved in freight charges by doing so, as owners of the sailing vessels are asking fancy prices for the space available in them. Railroad and coast vessel embargoes are also making business hard, as it is now difficult to get goods from the mills to the ocean shipping points. The other interesting thing was the receipt of a fairly sizable order for sheetings from Aden, this being the first real sign of business from the Red Sea districts for some time. The general run of export trade in cottons continues good, with the sale of colored cloths still hardicapped by the lack of dyes. Both war and commercial duck have been selling in a large way of late, and it is said that further price advances are inevitable.

Printcloth Prices Firmer.

Prices took on a firmer tone in the local gray goods market yesterday, at least in so far as certain printcloths were concerned. For instance, 39-inch 68-72s sold for April and May delivery at 5½ cents, while 38½-inch 64-60s and 64-56s were moved for March, April, and May delivery at 5 and 4¾ cents, respectively. Sheetings were pretty active, with sales of 4-yard, 48 squares reported for April, May, and June at 5⅝ cents, bids of 5¾ cents having been refused for the goods. Other interesting business done during the day was on 3.50-yard osnaburgs, which sold at 6½ cents for September-October delivery. There was little change in the situation as it affected fine and fancy goods. Prices on these cloths were firmly held, and business was active as could be expected in view of the difficulty experienced by buyers in getting goods out. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅜c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5c
39-inch, 76-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

CHARLES W. GRAHAM, 630 Faile Street, Bronx, formerly an officer of the Lockwitt Company, builder, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $30,982 and no assets.

HARRY B. MERRITT, doing business under the name of H. B. Merritt, meats, at Kingston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,947 and assets of $872.

WILLIAM JACOBS, diamond seller and engraver, 2 and 4 Avenue B, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,965 and assets of $782.

JACOB LEIBEL.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 19, 1914, against Jacob Leibel, men's furnishing goods, 304 Fourth Avenue, on consent of creditors, who agreed to accept 65 cents on the dollar.

BESHER FADOUL.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Feb. 4 against Besher Fadoul, dry goods, Cementon, N. Y., on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

FREDERICK BECK & CO., manufacturers of wall paper, 206 West Twenty-ninth Street, and Hoboken, N. J., who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Thursday, have been adjudicated bankrupt, and the matter has been sent to John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, 44 Cedar Street, to take charge of the further proceedings.

MARGUERITE DACEY HELLMAN, Hotel Endicott, has made an assignment to Oliver L. Goldsmith. Martin C. Ansorge, her attorney, said that she was the owner of 471 West End Avenue, valued at $50,000, mortgaged for $20,000, and her liabilities are $9,000. The assignment was made to conserve her property, and creditors will receive 100 cents on the dollar. The cause of the assignment was a judgment which was recently taken against her, and on which execution was issued to the Sheriff, and to prevent a sacrifice of her property an assignment was made.

HERBERT L. COHEN, manufacturer of skirts, 48 West Twenty-seventh Street, has made an assignment to Isidor I. Zeeman.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 252 business failures in the United States during the week, against 332 for the previous week and 385, 274, 289, and 241 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 76, New England 27, Southern 105, Western 36, Northwestern 24, and Far Western 47. Canada had 51, against 46 and 39 for the preceding weeks. About 89 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Louis W. Becker, a printer, voluntary petition; liabilities, $13,-625; assets, none.

Thomas E. Coffer, a steamfitter, voluntary petition; liabilities, $14,480; assets, $1,698.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Avery Scale Co.—Rock Plaster Manufacturing Co., costs.....$205.60
Arville, Dorothy—S. Friedman.....165.23
Aspell Co., Inc.—Importers and Traders' Building Co., Inc.....364.03
Altman, Lee—Lincoln Trust Co.....419.83
Barton, Thomas R.—W. S. Crowell.....222.01
Brown, Alfred G.—A. F. Hutchinson.....220.32
Berko, Geza D.—M. G. Duhan et al.....3,142.10
Barrie, George, and Alexander, and James R.—J. M. Willetts, costs.....348.57
Broadhurst, George—Ida I. Broadhurst.750.00
Brooks, Franklin—O. Dill.....1,472.38
Beaton, George A.—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.....221.27
Backus, Frederick C., and Frank H. Traphagen—R. C. Turnbull.....196.76
Bergman, Samuel—B. Kantrowitz.....1,696.47
Beaver, John, receiver—J. Vilano.....500.00
Bradley, William—R. J. McManany et al.....258.90
Bowen, James H., guardian—J. H. Tennant, costs.....116.55
Crystal, Arthur J.—Pleasant Spring Distillery Co., Inc.....102.68
Dahl, Mary—E. Kanzen, costs.....118.20
Dahl, Emil—Same, costs.....118.26
Deluxe Feature Films Co.—Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund..369.61
Doelger, Joseph—G. Herner.....143.31
Davis, William—F. L. Brace.....543.70
Enderly, Charles F.—Jersey Investment and Trust Co. of East Orange...5,571.33
Erlanger, Arthur G.—H. E. Erlanger..650.91
Fayant, Mrs. Marie F. H.—Hickson, Inc.619.11
Field, Helen—S. J. Berger et al.....1,348.80
Fuchs, Frank—J. Baumgold et al.....307.23
Greene, Barnet, or Benjamin Green—M. Topilitzky.....151.59
Grafton, Lawrence—People, &c.....880.68
Grey, Melville E.—MacK. Zindel.....380.16
Gottfried, Louis—Ferdinand Ehrlich, Inc.....206.91
Gaswirth, Walter—S. Mitchell et al.....103.91
Gerber, Charles E.—Jersey Railway Advertising Co.....152.19
Goldberg, William—C. Gilligan.....300.00
Gelfand, Samuel, and Apollo Bottling Co., Inc.—L. Rheinheimer.....160.01
Garber, Phillip—Sulzberger Sons' Co....195.10
Harrigan, John E.—Stewart Distilling Co.....111.41
Hollander, Sumner R.—W. Trenlett..2,040.48
Hegt, Jonas J.—Paterno Investing Corporation.....388.21
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Ingersoll-Rand
Jos. Dixon Crucible
New Jersey Zinc
New Jersey Steamboat 1st 5s
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FINANCIAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES No. C-9127, 50 shares, dated June 22d, 1905; No. C-9148, 34 shares, dated June 29th, 1905; and No. C-9232, 16 shares, dated July 20th, 1905, of The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company were lost from our office in Hartford, Connecticut, on or about October 5, 1915.

RICHTER & COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance—Effect of Mexican News—Record Steel Orders.

Specifically and generally the prospect of the United States sending an armed force into Mexico to put an end to the activities of the bandits in Northern Mexico was accepted yesterday as a helpful development from a stock market point of view. It is easier to understand why companies having large investments in Mexico should be benefited by the new turn of affairs than it is to understand why this should be taken as helpful to the security market as a whole.

The fact probably is that the rest of the market was inclined to improve yesterday in spite of, instead of on account of, the Mexican news. That as a whole was more likely to cause uncertainty than to stimulate buying, although the widespread expectation was that the movement against Villa would not take on any other form than a punitive expedition. Whether it will be given some other character than that would seem to depend in large part upon the present or eventual attitude of the Carranza Government, and in that regard the belief prevailed that the First Chief, now the recognized head of the Mexican Government, would not offer opposition to the United States ridding its borders of the murderous activities of Villa and his followers.

Some thought was given to the possible bearing of our action toward Mexico upon other international problems with which the country is dealing, but there was nothing in the banking discussion of the day to indicate that the financial community found special reason for associating this with any other international problem. The point was made, however, that if the step now being taken by the United States serves to bring lawlessness in Mexico to an end it will remove a possible source of friction between this country and European countries whose citizens along with their property have been endangered by the long course of outrages in Mexico.

The war news was hardly decisive enough to be a pronounced market factor, but it was hardly unfavorable inasmuch as the Germans at last seem to be making little, if any, progress around Verdun. Each day of such news as yesterday's seems to make the eventual success of the German drive more doubtful.

The outstanding business news of the day was the report of the United States Steel Corporation's unfilled orders, which showed an increase of over 640,000 tons during February. This was enough to set a new high record in unfilled tonnage, which stands now at 8,568,000 compared with the previous maximum of 8,489,000 on Dec. 31, 1906. It has taken close to ten years for the figures to overtop that record, but as a matter of fact the unfilled business of the Steel Corporation, so far as firm orders are concerned, have long been ahead of those of nine or ten years ago. Much business was then being entered on the books of the corporation which is not being entered now—contingent reservations rather than actual orders. The business now taken for future delivery is more substantial and therefore more significant of the confidence which is felt in the outlook.

In the present state of industry it is impossible to avoid much ordering far into the future, for without orders prices cannot be fixed and without the fixing of prices for raw materials contracts for finished products cannot be made except at great risk. At the same time ordering ahead has its drawbacks, and it will be well if all manufacturers and traders act with more than usual care in placing orders for the future. It is not at all because the future seems uncertain that this appears to be desirable, but only because unnecessary piling up of orders puts obstacles in the way of the most satisfactory distribution of the country's available productive capacity.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Mexican News Has Little Effect on American Securities.

LONDON, March 10.—The stock market maintained a good tone today, with a moderate business in war loans, Russian bonds, and rubber and oil shares at steady prices. The Mexican news appeared to have little effect in the American section, where the tendency was firmer.

The supply of money is shrinking through tax collections. Discount rates remain steady.

The Treasury notification that Treasury bills are exempt from tax when taken by foreigners is expected to considerably increase the sales of these securities, and gives rise to the belief in some quarters that the next loan will not be issued as soon as expected.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, March 10, (via Sayville.)—The following is the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, according to the Overseas News Angency:

Gold reserve, 2,458,000,000 marks, (increase 940,000;) commercial paper and Treasury bills, 5,852,000,000 marks, (increase 71,000,000;) circulation and banking notes, 6,532,000,000 marks, (decrease 22,000,000;) private deposits, 1,896,000,000 marks, (decrease 89,000,000;) gold reserve, covering circulation and banking notes, increased to 37.6 per cent. from 37.5 per cent.; money borrowed by loan banks on collateral, decreased 164,400,000 marks, to 1,442,000,000 marks.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 10.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 15 centimes.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Disregarding precedent, business steadily grows in volume at a time when more or less contraction is usually experienced. It is the period for a temporary lull, but even in retail branches, which ordinarily are most affected, activity is exceptionally well sustained on the whole. Clearance and special sales, being largely patronized, keep the department stores busy, while snow and cold over a wide area have stimulated final distribution of seasonable goods, especially rubber and heavy footwear.

Clearings through the banks at the principal cities in the United States continue in record volume for this period, the total this week amounting to $4,018,679,823, an increase of 61.9 per cent. as compared with the $2,481,926,638 of the same week last year, and of 42.1 per cent. as compared with the $2,828,312,211 reported for the corresponding week in 1914.

Bradstreet's says:

Deliveries of dry goods are slower than usual, largely because of the dyestuff situation. Lumber mills are busy, trade in furniture is good, demand for jewelry is better, shoe factories are active, manufacturers of trunks and bags are doing more than in years, paper mills, as well as manufacturers of bags and twine, are on full time, and a plea to the public to save old rags and waste paper has been made.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	589,945
Same day last year	226,989
Year to date	$2,865,231
Same period last year	11,562,736
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.95 + .25
Same day last year	61.06 − .52

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	84.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	38.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
140	145	800	Adams Express	140½	140½	140	140½	+ ½
21⅜	21½	9,200	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅝	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+ ⅝
9⅞	10	1,600	Alaska Juneau	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
30¼	30½	4,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30	31¼	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
67	68½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	68	68	68	68	...
97⅞	98½	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98	98	97½	97½	− ½
97⅝	98½	50	Do., odd lot	98½	98½	98½	98½	
68½	69½	400	Am. Beet Sugar	68	68	68	68	...
60⅝	61	9,800	Am. Can	60½	61⅝	60¼	60	− ¼
111	112	200	Am. Can pf	111½	111⅝	111	111⅛	− ⅛
69⅞	70¼	8,120	Am. Car & Fdry	69	70⅞	68½	70	+ ⅝
161¼	152	200	Am. Coal Products	161¼	161¾	161¼	161¼	− ¼
53	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	− ⅜
100½	102	2	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	
125	128	400	Am. Express	127	128¼	127	127¾	+ ⅞
49	50	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49	49⅜	49	49	− ⅛
29¼	29⅜	300	Am. Ice Securities	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	− ⅛
21½	21⅝	2,600	Am. Linseed	21	21⅞	21	21½	− ⅛
39½	40	200	Am. Linseed pf	39½	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
73⅞	73½	48,400	Am. Locomotive	70⅝	73⅝	70⅛	73½	+ 2⅜
101	102½	1,000	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102⅝	102	102⅝	+ ⅝
35	35⅜	100	Am. Malt pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	− ⅛
35	35⅜	35	Do., odd lot	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	
103	103½	32,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100⅜	103⅝	100⅜	103½	+ 2⅛
93	93⅞	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ½
52	53	1,100	Am. Steel F'dries	50⅝	53½	50⅝	53	+ 2
100	100¼	800	Am. Sugar Ref	100	106	100⅜	106	
116	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116⅞	116⅞	116¾	116⅞	+ ⅛
128¼	128⅝	1,800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¼	128½	128¼	128¼	+ ⅜
109	109¼	100	Am. Tobacco	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
106	107	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	106¾	107	106¾	107	− ¼
54	54½	6,600	Am. Woolen	53¾	54⅜	53¾	54	+ ¼
100⅞	101	3,000	Am. Woolen pf	99	102	99	102	+ 1⅝
87⅞	88	25,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S	87⅞	89	87	87⅝	+ ¾
86⅜	87	7,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	87	87⅝	86⅜	87⅛	+ ⅝
102⅜	103	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	102¾	103	102⅜	103	+ ⅜
101	101½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	
110	111	100	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	110	110	
106¾	106¾	21,900	Baldwin Loco	105⅝	108⅛	105⅜	106⅝	+ 1½
87⅝	87⅞	600	Baltimore & Ohio	87¼	88	87¼	87⅝	+ ⅝
2⅝	2¾	3,450	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2¾	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
485	486	925	Bethlehem Steel	481	495	480	486	+ 2
85	85⅜	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85	85	85	− ½
97⅜	97½	20,700	Butte & Super. x d	95	99	94⅜	97½	+ 1¾
24¾	25	4,000	California Petrol	24½	25⅛	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
53	53¼	600	California Pet. pf	53	54½		53	− ½
164⅜	164⅝	5,000	Canadian Pacific	166⅛	168	166½	164⅛	− ⅞
83	85	200	Case (J. I.) Thr. ext	85	85	85	85	− ½
53⅞	54	5,400	Central Leather Co	54⅛	54⅝	52¾	54	+ ⅝
92	92¼	300	Chandler Motor	92¼	92¼	92	92	− ⅛
61	61⅜	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	− ⅛
12⅝	13	300	Chi. Great Western	12⅞	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
35	35½	100	Chi. Gt. Wes. pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	− ⅛
93¼	93⅝	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93	93⅝	93	93⅜	+ ⅛
129½	129⅝	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	1,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
22⅜	23	1,500	Chile Copper	22	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
55⅜	55⅝	3,400	Chino Coper x d	54¼	56¼	55⅜	55⅝	− ⅛
100	101	100	C., C., C. & St.L. pf	73	73	73	73	− ¼
125	130	4,600	Chicago Peabody Co	70	70	70	70	+ 2⅝
44	44		Col. Fuel & Iron	43⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44½	+ ⅝
46	47½	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	46	46	46	46	− ½
133½	134½	400	Consolidated Gas	133½	133⅝	133½	133⅝	+ ⅛
85	85⅞	5,000	Continental Can	84	88	84	88	+ 3
23	23⅜	8,400	Corn Products Ref	23⅛	23½	23	23¼	+ ⅛
99	100	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	99	100	99	100	+ 1
54,600			Crucible Steel	82	86	82	84½	+ 2⅝
400	200		Crucible Steel pf	114⅞	115¾	114¾	115¾	+ ⅞
200	300		Cuban-Am. Sugar	205	205	203	204⅞	+ 2⅝
100	100		Deere & Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
100	200		Del., Lack. & West	218	218	218	218	
40	100		Den. & Rio Gr. pf	49	49⅝	49	49⅞	+ ⅛
100	100		Detroit Edison rgts	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2,650	100		Diamond Match	105	105	105	105	
100	100		Distillers' Secur	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48¼	+ ¾
9,400	100		Dome Mines	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	
900	500		Erie	37⅛	37⅝	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
500	40		Erie 1st pf	52½	52½	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅝
53	500		Federal M. & S. pf	53	54½	53	54½	+ 1½
310	500		General Chemical	310	310	310	310	
170	200		General Electric	170	170½	170	170	
470	11,400		General Motors	470	476	469¾	476	+ 6
72	1,100		Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72	73½	72	72¾	+ ⅝
91	1,120		Granby Consol	91	92¼	91	92¼	+ ½
121¼	6,100		Great Northern pf	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ⅛
44	4,400		G. N. ctfs. for ore prop	43⅞	44⅜	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
51¼	1,700		Greene-Cananea	50⅝	52½	50⅝	52	+ ⅝
21	8,800		Guggenheim Explor	21⅛	21⅞	21	21½	+ ⅜
46⅞	100		Inspiration Copper	46½	46⅞	46¼	46¼	− ⅛
16⅞	600		Interboro Consol	17	17	17	17	
73	500		Interb. Con. pf x d	73½	73⅞	73½	73⅞	− ⅛
18	4,700		Int. Agricultural	20¼	20¾	19⅛	19⅝	− ⅝
50	3,700		Int. Agricultural pf	60	61⅜	58⅝	59⅛	− ⅞
69½	16,800		Int. Mer. Mar. t r	17¼	17⅝	17	17⅛	− ⅛
46⅞	2,900		Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	70⅜	71⅝	70⅜	71⅛	+ ⅝
71½	400		Int. Nickel	46⅞	47¼	46¼	46¾	− ⅛
105½	400		Jewel Tea	72⅜	72⅝	71½	71⅝	− ⅝
25¾	400		Jewel Tea pf	106⅝	106⅝	106	106	− 1¼
70½	400		Kan. City So. s.30 f	25	25	25	25	
70	50		Kelly Spring Tire	70	70	69½	70	+ ¼
56	13,032		Do., odd lot	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	
129½	100		Kennecott Cop. x d	56¼	56½	56	56½	+ ⅛
77⅞	3,310		Kings Co. El.L.& P	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ ½
51	500		Lackawanna Steel	77¼	78⅝	77¼	77¾	+ ⅝
129	100		Lee Rubber & Tire	51	51	50¼	51	
60⅜	100		Lehigh Valley	78¼	78¼	77⅝	77⅞	− ⅝
84½	2,000		Manhattan Elev	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	
45½	400		Maxwell Motors	60¼	61¼	60¼	60¾	− ¼
102¼	500		Max. M. 1st pf x d	84½	85	84½	84½	− ¼
101¾	26,500		Max. Motors pf	45½	46	45½	46	
102	200		Mexican Petroleum	100	105¼	100	105¼	+ 3¼
36¼	2,600		Mex. Petroleum pf	100	100	99½	99½	− 1½
4	200		Miami Copper	36¼	36¼	36	36¼	
12	100		Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4¼	4	4¼	
77	800		Mo., Kan. & T. pf	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
117	100		Montana Power	76⅜	77¼	76⅜	77	+ ⅛
26	1,300		Nat. Cloak & S. pf	110	110	110	110	− 1½
68	400		Nat. En. & St. Co	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26	
16	600		Nat. Lead Co. x d	68½	68½	68	68	
55	550		Nev. Con. Cop. x d	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
145	3,200		N. Y. Air Brake	145	145⅞	145	145⅞	+ ⅝
104½	1,150		N. Y. Central	104½	104½	103⅞	104¼	+ ⅜
65½	2,600		N. Y., N. H. & H	66	66	65⅝	65⅝	− ⅝
117	100		Norfolk & Western	117	118½	117	117	− ½
69⅞	1,200		Northern Pacific	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅛
112	400		Old Dominion	112	113	112	113	+ 1¼
72¾	300		Ontario Mining	7	7¼	7	7¼	
7	300		Pacific Coast	55	55	55	55	− ⅝
55	200		Pacific Mail	26½	26½	25½	25½	+ ⅝
26½	1,230		Penna. R. R.	57	57	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
57	100		People's Gas. Chi	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
104½	100		P., C., C. & St. L.	78	78	78	78	
78	100		P., C., C. & St. L. pf	90	90	90	90	
90	800		Pittsburgh Coal	28¼	28¾	28¾	28¾	
28¼	200		Pittsburgh Coal pf	102	102	102	102	− ½
102	100		Pressed Steel Car	53	56⅜	53	55½	+ ⅛
53	100		Pullman Co	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	+ ⅞
162⅞	100		Quicksilver pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6¼	100		Railway Steel Sp	39½	41	39½	40	+ 1
39½	2,200		Ray Con. Cop. x d	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
24¾	8,900		Reading	84¼	84⅞	84¼	84⅞	+ ⅛
52⅜	2,600		Rep. Iron & Steel	52⅜	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	− ⅛
52⅛	100		Rep. Iron & S. pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	− ⅛
111⅝	100		St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	58	58	58	58	− ⅛
58	100		Shattuck-Arizona	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅛
38⅝	300		Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	56½	57	56½	57	+ ½
57	9,250		Southern Pacific	97⅛	98⅝	97⅛	98⅛	+ ⅝
98⅛	100		S. P. R. Sug. pf. x d	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ 1⅝
109½	2,500		Southern Railway	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝	21	+ ¼
21	300		Southern Ry pf	58⅞	59	58⅞	59	+ ⅛
58⅞	100		Standard Milling	86	86	86	86	
86	6,100		Studebaker Co	140¼	142½	140¼	140¼	− 2
140¼	300		Studebaker Corp	57	57	56¾	56¾	− ¼
57	3,700		Texas & Pacific	190	193⅝	190	192	+ 1
192	200		Tobacco Prod. pf	74	74	74	74	
107	3,800		Union Pacific	108	108½	108	108½	+ 1
131⅞	600		Union Pacific pf	132¼	132¼	132	132	− ¼
83½	5,000		United Cigar Stores	82½	83⅜	82½	83⅜	+ 1⅛
99	8,400		United Cigar St. pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	
84	900		United Fruit Co	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
114½	1,400		United Fruit Co. pf	143¼	144	143¼	143½	+ ⅜
204	300		Un.F.Co.sub.cfs. f p	141	141	141	141	
64	200		United Rys. Inv	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	
215	100		United Rys. Inv. pf	30	30	30	30	− ⅜
15	200		U. S. C. I. P. & F	19¾	21	19¾	21	+ 1½
	1,500		U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	49	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅛
	100		U. S. Indus. Alco	151¼	153½	150½	151	+ 1½
	1,300		U. S. Red. & Ref	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
	100		U. S. Red. & R. pf	18⅜	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
	2,650		U. S. Rubber	50½	52¼	50½	52	+ 1½
	100		U. S. Steel	84	84⅝	83⅝	83⅞	+ ⅛
	9,400		U. S. Steel pf	116¼	116⅝	116½	116⅜	+ ⅛
	900		Utah Copper x d	83½	83½	83	83	− ⅛
	500		Utah Securities	17½	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+ ⅛
	500		Vulcan Detinning	7	7	7	7	− ⅛
	200		Wabash pf. A	43¼	43¾	43¼	43½	− ¼
	300		Wabash pf. B	26½	26½	26¼	26½	
	300		Wells Fargo Exp	125¼	125½	125¼	125½	+ ⅛
	300		Western Maryland	27¼	27¼	27	27	− ⅜
	1,200		Western Union Tel	90	90	89½	89½	− ½
	12,500		Westingh. E. & M	64½	65⅜	64¼	65¼	+ ⅝
	100		W. & L. E. 2d pf	4	4	4	4	
227	200		Willys-Overland	229⅜	229⅜	229⅜	229⅜	− 1
104⅛	105⅛	100	Willys-O.pf. cfs. f p	105	105	105	105	− ½
120½	121½	100	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The general tone of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was good in the face of the exciting developments in the Mexican situation. Mexican Petroleum and American Smelting were offered down at the start of business but rallied sharply later on. In the later dealings, there was aggressive buying of several of the "war stocks."

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	21½	21½	21½	21½
120	Allis-Chalmers	30½	30¾	30	30
2,410	Am. Can	60⅝	61⅝	60¼	60⅝
870	Am. Car & F.	69	70⅝	68½	70¼
8,960	Am. Locomo	70¼	73½	70¼	73½
5,520	Am. Smelting	100⅝	103¾	100⅜	103¼
20	Am. Woolen	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼
280	Am. Zinc	88⅝	89½	87	88⅝
960	Anaconda Cop.	87	87⅞	86¾	86⅝
30	At., T. & S. F.	103	108	103	103
2,240	Baldwin Loco	105⅜	108	105⅜	106½
30	Balt. & Ohio	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,040	Beth. & Sup	94½	98¼	94½	96
110	California Pet	25	25⅞	24¾	25
170	Can. Pacific	166	166⅝	164½	164⅝
520	Cent. Leather	53⅞	54½	53⅝	53⅝
90	Ches. & Ohio	60⅜	61	60⅜	61
30	C., R. & St. P.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
220	C., R. I. & P.	16½	17⅛	16½	17
30	Chile Copper	23½	23½	23½	23½
10	Chino Copper	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
520	Col. Fuel & I.	43½	44¼	43½	43⅝
150	Corn Products	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
12,720	Crucible Steel	81⅝	86	81⅝	83⅞
190	Dist. Securities	48½	48⅝	47¾	47¾
670	Erie	37⅛	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞
30	Erie 1st pf	52½	52⅝	52	52
260	Goodrich Co	71⅞	73⅜	71¾	72¾
200	Gt. North. ore	43⅜	44⅜	43⅜	44¼
120	Greene-Can	51½	52⅝	51½	52⅛
40	Int. Mer. Mar.	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛
970	Int. Mer. M. pf	70½	71⅛	68⅝	69⅜
59,655					6,600

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.17	.17	.17	.17
100	Elkton	.32	.32	.32	.32
100	Iron Blossom	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
700	Isabella	.24½	.24½	.24½	.24½
300	Jim Butler	.97	.97	.97	.97
700	Jumbo Ext	.87	.87	.86	.86
600	Kewanaa	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½
400	Montana	.25	.25	.25	.25
300	Nevada Hills	.22	.22	.22	.22
1,700	Rescue Eula	.21½	.21½	.21	.21
700	Tnopah Ext	4.45	4.45	4.40	4.40
300	Union Con	.49	.49	.48	.48
200	West End	.73	.73	.73	.73

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

History Repeated.

Just after the occupation of Vera Cruz in April, 1914, when the late General Huerta handed his passports to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, President Wilson's delegate in Mexico, there was an upturn in the shares of Mexican securities on the New York Stock Exchange. Mexican Petroleum rose in two days from 60 to 64½ in appreciation of American intervention. Yesterday, upon announcement of the second invasion of Mexico by United States troops, Mexican Petroleum, though selling 40 points above the level of April, 1914, again rose about 4 points, closing strong at 105¾. Argument as to whether the present situation should help the securities of Mexican properties was offered on both sides among the customers of brokerage houses. The yeas had the better of it, of course, because they could point to the stock boards and prove that there were more buyers than sellers. It was recalled by some, however, that Mexican Petroleum, after its rise to 64½ on April 22, 1914, had sold down to 51½ on April 28.

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Southern Pacific's Strength.

Starting where it left off Thursday afternoon, Southern Pacific moved forward strongly in the morning when lack of information from Washington regarding the Administration's attitude made it difficult for traders to guess whether forthcoming developments would be favorable to the road. After news came that Villa would be pursued there was "good" buying, which continued to the close, bringing a net gain of 1⅝ points. The Mexican lines of the South

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading More Active and Prices Higher in the Curb Market —Bonds Are Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 460,966 shares of stock and $210,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 143,817; oil, 65,664, and mining, 251,485. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna E., w. i.	20½	22¼	22	22
1,100	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70	70½	70	70½
100	A., G. & W. I.	30½	30½	30½	30½
2,000	A., G. & W. I. pf	49	49	48¾	48¾
800	B. B. Ice, w. i.	30½	31½	30½	31
5,300	C. N. G. Corp.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
500	‡Car, L. & P.	5%	5%	5%	5%
535	Carwen Steel.	8½	8%	8½	8%
1,650	‡C. M. Car Co.	144	148	144	148
23,000	‡Cuba C. S.	56½	57%	56	57
465	Driggs-Sea.	140	144	141	141
650	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
115	Emerson Phon.	12	12	12	12
400	H. & B. Car Co	44½	*44½	43½	43½
900	I. A. F. S. C.	20	20	19½	20
1,800	Int. Rubber	16	*16	*15	15½
200	K. Bronze pf.	23	23	22	22
1,400	‡S. S. K., w. i.	12%	12%	12%	12%
100	Lake T. Boat	10	10	10	10
5,000	‡Lyon Phon.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
2,575	Man. Transit.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,100	Marconi of Am.	3%	3%	3½	3½
600	‡Maxim Muni.	6¾	6¾	6	6¼
12,100	xr‡Mid. Steel	63½	63¼	62¾	63½
50,000	‡Mid. St. rts.	1%	1%	1%	1%
2,700	‡Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
550	P. T. & M. Cp	27¾	*28½	27¾	28
600	‡P. E. & M. Co.	123½	127	125	126
200	Red. El. Loc.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
850	‡S. M. Car Co.	69	*69¾	69	69¾
150	Standard M.	8¼	9	8¼	9
2,707	‡St. J. Lead.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15½
300	St. L. & R. Mt. & P. v. t. ctf	36¾	37	36¾	36¾
4,900	S. B. v. t. ctfs	36¾	38½	36½	38¼
6,350	‡Tob. Prod	47	47½	46½	47
100	T. F. v. t. ctfs	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,300	Un. Pr. Shar.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	‡Univ. Motor.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
200	U. S. L., w. i.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,400	U. S. L. R. M. Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	‡Va. Railway.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
360	W. F. Corp. v. t. ctfs	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,200	Anglo-Am. Oil	16¾	15½	16	+ ½
45	Cresc. Pipe L.	43¾	43½	43½	- ¼
43	Ohio Oil	238	238	238	- 2
1	Prair. O. & G.	427	427	427	+ 2
25	Prairie Pipe L.	230	230	230	+ 1
50	S. O. of Cal.	257	256	256	- 9
4	S. O. of Ind.	516	514	514	+ 1
21	S. O. of N. Y.	215	214	214	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Am. Oil & G.	1½	1½	1½	1½
900	‡Barn. O. & G.	3	3	3	3
1,000	‡Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)	22¼	22½	22	22
1,500	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
2,600	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	Empire Petrol.	6¾	7	6¾	7
4,500	‡Federal Oil.	1¼	¾	¾	¾
1,200	‡Internat. Pet.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
18,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	72	73	70	72
3,000	‡‡Mid. Oil pf.	96	97	96	97
620	Midwest Ref.	63	64	63	64
7,000	‡Muskog. Ref.	2¾	3	2¾	3
800	‡Sap. Oil & R.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
25	‡Vent. Con. O.	10	10	10	10
600	‡Victoria Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¾	1¼
22,050	Way. Oil & G.	8¾	9	8¾	8½

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	‡Alta Cons.	22	22½	22	22½
4,000	‡Am. Com'd'r.	9	9	9	9
2,500	‡‡Atlanta.	17	17	16½	17
800	Bannock Gold.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	Bingham Min.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11½
3,700	‡‡Booth	32½	32½	31¾	31½
4,000	‡‡Bost. & Mon.	50	52	50	51
150	Big L. Dev.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Butte & Bal.	3¾	3¾	3	3⅛
30,000	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	11	12¼	11	11¾
300	‡Calaveras Cop.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,000	‡Caledonia.	99	100	99	100
500	‡Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Cerro de P. C.	38¾	38¾	38	38½
8,000	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
620	‡Cons. Cop. M.	1½	2	1½	2
6,200	Cons. Nev.-U. (a prospect).	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	‡Ely Witch	22	22	17	18
10,000	‡‡Emma Cop'r.	56	58	56	58
1,400	First Nat. Cop.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
100	‡Florence	44	44	44	44
2,700	‡Goldf'd Cons.	89	90	89	90
8,700	‡‡Gold'd Mer.	12½	13	12½	13
6,000	‡Greenwater	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
800	Howe Sound.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,250	xHecla Mining	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
6,000	‡‡Intl. Mines.	12	12	10	12
750	‡Iron Blossom	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,100	‡Jim Butler.	87	88	87	87
3,600	Jumbo Ext.	87	88	84	87
5,000	‡‡Kewanas	16	16	15	15½
300	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	xMagma Cop.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
500	‡Majestic M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
16,000	‡‡Marsh Min.	38	40	38	39
525	‡McK.-Dar.	42	42	42	42
2,500	Mines of A.	2¼	2¾	2½	2¾
750	‡Mojave Tung.	5¾	*5½	5¼	5½
8,000	‡‡Mont. Con.	¾	1	¾	1
7,800	‡‡Mother Lode.	29½	30	29	29½
1,200	New. U. Bing.	4½	4½	4½	4¾
1,600	Nip. Mines Co.	6¾	*6¾	6¾	6¾
1,200	‡North B. Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	‡‡Os. C. (a P.)	44	44	44	44
500	‡‡O. Ex. (a P.)	16	16	16	16
800	‡‡Rex Con. M.	20	20	20	20
8,000	‡Rochester M.	57	63	57	63
1,800	‡‡Round Mcun	60	62	60	62
500	‡‡Ruby Silver.	54	54	54	54
8,900	‡San Toy.	16	17	16	17
4,700	‡Sc. Gr. G. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	‡Seven Tr. C.	41	41	41	41
2,500	‡Sand. Kendal.	6¼	6¼	6	6
8,500	‡‡Silver Stck.	6¼	6¼	6	6
500	St'd Sil.-Lead.	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,100	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,600	‡‡Success Min.	92	93	91	91
2,500	‡Sup. Min. Co. (a prospect).	34	34	34	34
2,000	‡‡Temiskaming	54	54	54	54
500	xTonop. Ext.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	United Eastern	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
3,500	‡‡U. S. C. Min.	12	12	12	12
5,000	‡U. Verde E.	17¼	17	17	17½
300	‡W. E. Consol.	72	72	70	70
640	‡W. Oahu M.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	‡Yuscaran C.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Yukon G. M.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
26,000	C. M. & St. P. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼

BONDS.

$5,000	C. U. S. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10,000	Con. A. S. 5s	39	39	39	39
25,000	‡Erie cv. 4s. w. i.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
35,000	‡Erie rights.	¾	¾	¾	¾
10,000	‡Midvale Steel cv. 5s. w. i.	99	99	99	99

*Odd lots. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug. Syndicate.	12	12¾	12¼	12½
Balt. Tube Co.	108	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co. pf.	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	14	15	14	15
Corp. R. & H.	5⅝	5¾	5¼	5⅝
Curtiss Aeroplane	47	50	47	50
Crocker Wheeler	103	105	103	105
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar.	77	75	77	77
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
H. & B. Car Co.	43	44	44	45
Hopkins & A.	—	65	—	65
Inter. Mer. Marine.	14⅜	15½	14⅜	15½
Lima Locomotive	18	23	18	23
Marlin Arms	32	34	32	34
N. Y. Transportation.	14½	16	14½	16
O. Bisenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Pyrene Mfg.	18½	19½	18¼	19¼
Stand. Shipbuilding.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
U. S. Light & Heat pf	4½	5	4¾	4¾
Virginia Railway	23	23¾	23	23¾
Wab. Pitts. T., w. i.	17½	19	17½	18
Wab.-P. T. pf., w. i.	47	52	47	52
White Motors	47¼	48½	47	48

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	18½	19¼	18¼	19¼
Pierce Oil	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
Savoy	9½	10½	9½	10½

BOND.

Pierce Oil Co.	83	85	83	85

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	78½	83	80	85
American Brass.	255	265	258	262
Atlas Powder	242	250	242	250
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	103
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.).	358	368	355	365
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	83	75	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	169	180	165	185
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms.	845	865	840	860
Du Pont Powder, new.	342	352	342	352
Du Pont Powder pf.	104	107	103	108
Hercules Powder.	388	398	388	398
Hercules Powder pf.	117	120	117	120
International Arms.	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond.	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	480	495	475	495
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2400	2500	2400	2500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	525	580	525	580
J. S. Young.	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin Foil & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F. M.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds.	460	475	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 60.	Up to 60.	Over 60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2⅛
Ninety days	2@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2¼	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months. 3@3¼
90 days	3	6 months. 3@3¼
4 months	3	@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
80 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76.4	$4.76.0	$4.76.4	+.00.4
Cables	4.76.1/2	4.76.1/2	4.76.1/2	+.00.1/2
Paris—				
Demand	5.90	5.90⅜	5.90½	+.00⅛
Cables	5.89½	5.89⅜	5.89⅜	+.00⅜
Berlin—				
Demand	72.43⅜	72.37½	72.43⅜	—.00¼
Cables	72.62½	72.43⅜	72.50	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the unit of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Check.	Close— Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅜	4.76½
1.1828 Paris	5.90⅛	5.89⅜
95.28 Berlin	72.43⅜	72.50
20.20 Austria	12.55	12.60
26.70 Scandinavia	28.35	28.45
19.30 Spain	19.05	19.05
5.1826 Switzerland	5.23⅛	5.22⅜
40.19 Holland	42.25	42.37½
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.70⅜	6.70
51.45 Russia (Nominal)	....	32.25
China—		
Hongkong	46.70	46.85
Shanghai	64.25	64.37½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	.....
Calcutta	33.00	.....
Japan—		
Kobe	50.25	50.37½
Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $400,361,343; balance, $28,647,509; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $431,269.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 80c premium; Montreal, $4.37½@$5 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27d unchanged. New York, 56⅜c unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43⅜c.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	660	670	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line.	100	103	101	104
Chesebrough Mfg.	740	750	740	750
Colonial Oil.	180	190	180	190
Continental Oil	283	286	282	288
Crescent Pipe Line.	42	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe Line	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line.	223	227	225	230
Galena Signal Oil.	154	157	153	154
Galena Signal Oil pf.	134	137	134	137
Illinois Pipe Line.	182	184	182	184
Indiana Pipe Line.	105	107	105	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¾	12¼	12	12½
National Transit.	20	22	20	22
N. Y. Transit.	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line.	104	107	104	107
Ohio Oil	233	236	234	236
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	65	63	65
Pierce Oil	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
Pierce Oil pf.	82	85	84	85
Prairie Oil & Gas.	423	427	425	428
Prairie Pipe Line.	228	231	228	230
Solar Refining	285	295	290	300
Southern Pipe Line.	210	215	210	215
South Penn Oil.	362	366	362	366
Southwest Penn.	112	117	112	117
Stand. Oil of Cal.	255	258	256	259
Stand. Oil of Ind.	528	539	525	530
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	465	450	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	357	362	357	362
Stand. Oil of Neb.	355	365	355	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	513	516	513	516
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	213	216	213	216
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch.	135	140	135	140
Union Tank.	91	94	92	94
Vacuum Oil	220	225	220	225
Washington Oil	42	48	42	48

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	75	77
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric.	135	140
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction.	377	382
American Light & Traction pf.	112	115
American Power & Light.	64	66
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Public Utilities.	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	75	78
American Water Works & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	65
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light.	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	100	101
Cities Service.	130	132
Cities Service pf.	76½	77½
Colorado Power	27½	28½
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	81	83
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929.	102	104
Consumers' Power pf. (Me.).	93	95
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	....
Empire District Electric pf.	79	82
Federal Light & Traction.	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities.	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	59	62
Northern States Power.	49	50
Northern States Power pf.	92	93
Ozark Power & Water	29	30
Pacific Gas & Electric.	62½	63
Pacific Gas & Electric (original).	91½	93
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	89½	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	70	74
Southern California Edison.	89	91
Southern California Edison pf.	104	105½
Southwest. Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.	8¼	9¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30½	31½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power.	12	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	46	47
Toledo Traction, Light & Power.	17	20
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf.	45	50
United Light & Rys.	51	53
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75	77
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	53½	55½

*Par value $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916.	101¾	101⅝	101¼	101⅛
6s	—Sept., 1917.	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
6s	—June, 1920.	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1963.	107¼	107⅜	107	107¼
4½s	—Nov., 1957.	106⅝	107¼	106⅜	107
4½s	—May, 1957.	106⅝	107¼	106⅜	107
4½s	—Nov., 1917.	101⅛	....	101⅛	....
4½s	—May, 1917.	101	....	101	....
4½s	—Mar., 1964.	102¾	102⅝	102¼	102⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1962.	102¾	102⅝	102¼	102⅛
4½s	—June, 1960.	102¾	102⅝	102¼	102⅛
4½s	—Sept., 1960.	102¾	102⅝	102¼	102⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60.	102¾	102⅝	102¼	102⅛
4s	—May, 1959.	99¼	99½	99	99¼
4s	—Nov., 1958.	99½	99¾	99	99¾
4s	—May, 1957.	99¼	99½	99	99¾
4s	—Nov., 1956.	98¾	99	98¾	99
4s	—May, 1956.	98¾	99¼	98¾	99
4s	—Nov., 1936.	97¾	....	97¾	....
4s	—1917-1919	100	....	100	....
3½s	—Nov., 1956.	88¾	....	88¼	....
3½s	—May, 1954.	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾
3½s	—May, 1954.	88¼	88¾	88¼	89¼

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Adventure	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
54	Ahmeek	106⅝	106⅞	105¾	106
2,200	Alaska Gold	20⅜	21¼	20½	21
394	Alloues	72⅜	73½	72	72¾
10,060	Am. Zinc	87⅞	89	87¼	87⅝
50	Ariz. Coml.	9	9	8¾	9
720	Butte & Bal.	4¼	4⅝	4	4¼
3,985	Butte & Sup.	95	99	94	97½
615	Cal. & Ariz.	72⅜	73	72¾	73
35	Cal. & Hecla.	555	565	555	560
15	Centennial	17	17	17	17
818	Cop. Range	63¾	65¼	63¾	65
190	East Butte	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Franklin	10	10	10	10
212	Granby	94	94	91	91
340	Greene Can.	50½	52¼	50	52¾
10	Hedley	24	24	24	24
15	Island Creek	46	46	46	46
325	Isle Royale	28¾	29½	28¾	29¾
175	Kerr Lake	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,045	Keweenaw	4¼	4¾	4	4½
325	Lake	18	18¾	18	18¾
575	Mason Valley	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
3,620	Mass Con.	14	14¾	14	14¾
875	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅜
2,711	Mohawk	96	103¼	96	101½
150	Nevada Con.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	New Arcadian.	9	9	9	9
50	New Idria.	19½	19	18½	19
20	Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
750	North Butte.	30½	30¾	30¼	30¾
2,080	Old Dom.	72	73¼	72	73
755	Osceola	96	97	95	95
300	Pond Creek	12	12½	12	12¼
1,100	Quincy	93	95½	93	94
500	Santa Fe	3	3¼	3	3¼
375	Shannon	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
250	South Lake	8	8	8	8
200	South Utah.	30c.	30c.	30c.	30c.
966	St. Mary's	71	73½	70¼	71
300	Super. & Bos.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Superior	19	19	19	19
410	Tamarack	54	55	52	54
350	Trinity	9¾	10¼	9¾	10
22,350	U. S. Smelting	66¼	70¾	66¼	70⅝
620	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50⅝	50¾	50¼	50¾
4,901	Utah Apex.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
780	Utah Con.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15½
730	Utah Cop.	83¼	83¾	83½	83½
11,220	Utah Metal.	9½	10⅜	9½	10⅜
100	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
75	Winona.	4½	4½	4½	4½
855	Wolverine	60	62½	60	61¾

RAILROADS.

24	Boston & A.	195¼	195¼	195¼	195¼
242	Boston Elev.	80¾	80¾	78½	79
191	Boston & M.	44⅝	45½	44⅝	45½
5	Boston & Me. pf.	69	69	69	69
2	C. J. & S.Y. pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
10

PERLMAN ROYALTIES UNSETTLE AUTO ROW

Rimmakers Reach No Terms with Owner of Patent, Court Sustains.

FEAR MORE INJUNCTIONS

50 Per Cent. of Automobile Industry Will Be Affected Unless a Compromise Comes.

A deadlock which unless settled will seriously affect the automobile industry has taken place between representatives of the Perlman demountable rim and representatives of the rimmakers. The question at issue is over the amount of royalty to be paid for the use of the patent. The rimmakers assert that Mr. Perlman's demands are too high, and some of them have declared that they will close their factories before they will pay the price asked.

A representative of one of the manufacturers said yesterday that the royalty sought amounted to 40 per cent. of the cost of the manufactured article, and, on the basis of the number of the demountable rims sold under ordinary conditions, would yield Mr. Perlman an annual income of $2,000,000.

Fully 50 per cent. of the automobile industry will be affected if a compromise is not reached. In fact, if the owner of the patent should press the issue, dealers in this city having cars fitted with demountable rims can be enjoined from selling them.

An injunction has already been served on the Standard Welding Company of Cleveland, Ohio, which was the defendant in the demountable rims patent suit recently won by Mr. Perlman. This company is the largest maker of demountable rims in this country, employing 3,000 men. The injunction followed efforts to reach an agreement. The other rimmakers were represented at the conferences, as they wanted to come to some definite understanding before undertaking further manufacture of the demountable rims. About ten companies of rim manufacturers are interested.

It is reported that the Standard Welding Company had contracts for the delivery of over 400,000 sets of demountable rims when the injunction was served. A large number of the leading makes of automobiles use these rims, and the supply which some of them have on hand is said to be small.

In a statement sent out yesterday by a man who had previously issued press matter on the Perlman side is the following:

"Undoubtedly great pressure will be brought by these great automobile makers on the rim producers to take out licenses under the Perlman patent and come to terms with Perlman, who, Barkis like, is willing, but the rimmakers so far have been obdurate. Mr. Perlman expressed great regret for the need for this injunction, but says it was absolutely necessary, in order to bring the royalty question to a settlement and focus, and to protect his patent from further infringement.

"It may be possible that other suits will be brought against makers' branch houses and dealers along New York's Automobile Row, if the rimmakers and automobile makers do not come to terms with Mr. Perlman."

Perlman's foundation demountable rim patent was granted in February, 1913. Later in that year he sued the Standard Welding Company for infringement. He won the suit in the United States Court of this district. Last month this decision was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals. The attorneys for the Standard Welding Company then secured a stay and asked for a rehearing and a modification of the injunction mandate. Both petitions were denied last Tuesday.

SETH LOW GIVES UP HOME.

Madison Avenue House to be Remodeled for Business Use.

The continued business invasion on upper Madison Avenue has led ex-Mayor Seth Low to decide to abandon his home on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street as a residence. The house, which is one of the handsomest in the block, is known as 30 East Sixty-fourth Street. Its large extension contains Mr. Low's extensive library. The dwelling has a frontage of 28.3 feet on the street and 100.5 feet on Madison Avenue, half the block front.

Ex-Mayor Low has occupied the house for nearly thirty years. He bought it in 1889, the year before he became President of Columbia University. He was President of Columbia from 1890 to 1900, resigning in the year preceding his election as Mayor of New York City in 1901.

Mr. Low's house has been leased by Halsey & Flint, realty operators, who have remodeled several Madison Avenue residences into stores with small apartments on the upper floors. The home of the former Mayor will be altered in a similar manner. The lessees have taken the house on a twenty-one years' lease, with an option to purchase. They will get possession on May 1, and by the end of Summer the fine residence will be ready for business tenants on the lower floors. Its assessed value is $150,000, of which $125,000 is land value. Adjoining Mr. Low's home is the six-story residence of Irving T. Bush, and General Howard Carroll lives near the Fifth Avenue corner. The dwelling on the Sixty-third Street corner, in the rear of Mr. Low's home, was remodeled for trade a short time ago and business has recently invaded many of the formerly exclusive private dwelling blocks on Madison Avenue as far north as Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Low in recent years has spent most of his time on his 200-acre farm at Bedford Hills, Westchester County.

$1,825 FOR ANTIQUE BOOK.

North Buys Rare First Work on Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy.

The "Life and Adventures of Common Sense, an Historical Allegory," 12mo, London 1769, a hitherto unknown book, attributing the authorship of Shakespeare's plays to Bacon, and preceding all other works on the controversy by nearly a hundred years, was knocked down to Ernest Dressel North for $1,825 at the Walpole Galleries, 10 East Forty-ninth Street, yesterday. The author is said to be Herbert Lawrence, a surgeon.

A series of eight unpublished letters of Charles Dickens went to George D. Smith for $775. They were written to John Macrone, the publisher of "Sketches by Boz."

George D. Smith gave $95 for the rare early issue of the first edition of R. H. Barham's "Ingolds by Legend." James F. Drake obtained for $42.50 the first edition of Richard Baxter's "Confession of His Faith," London 1655, in binding by Sangorski and Sutcliffe. O. G. Smith paid $90 for an extra-illustrated copy of "Extracts from the Journals and Correspondence of Miss Mary Berry."

The "Breeches" Bible, London 1595, went to Mr. Drake for $40. George D. Smith paid $80 for "Enchiridion Militis Christiani," Cambridge 1685, in silver binding. Mr. Drake gave $50 for "Memoirs of Vidocq," by George Borrow, London 1829. A fine copy of Elizabeth Barret Browning's first published book, "An Essay on Mind with Other Poems," went to the same bidder for $61. "Surprising Adventures of the Renowned Baron Munchausen," with colored plates by Rowlandson, was bought by O. G. Smith for $60.

The first edition of Oliver Goldsmith's "Life of Richard Nash," went to S. C. Chalmers for $61. "Memorable Names," the autograph draft of an unpublished book by Leigh Hunt, went to George D. Smith for $85. Gabriel Weis paid $75 for "The Diary of Samuel Pepys." Mr. Chalmers gave $60 for a letter of James Whitcomb Riley.

The total for the sale was $7,070.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—270—The Enterprise Irrigation District et al. v. the Tri-State Land Co. et al.—Passed temporarily.

282—F. J. Kane v. State of New Jersey.—Passed temporarily.

122—Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Co. v. the United States, and 123—United States v. same.—Argument continued.

269—Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. S. W. Kenney, administrator, &c.—Argued.

272—M. Craig v. Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Submitted.

273—Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. v. C. L. Proffitt.—Argument commenced.

274—Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. v. J. J. De Atley.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for March 13: Nos. 274, 279, 280, 281, 283, 286, 290, 291, 292, and 293.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Equity calendar.—Davis<Rapp.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

Theresa Seagrist et al., applts., v. Daniel A. Reid et al., impld. respts.—Order denying motion to bring in receiver as party defendant reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Order requiring plaintiffs to reply reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Order vacating order for examination of defendants before trial reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order for examination reinstated and modified as directed in opinion. Opinions by Page, Smith and Scott, JJ. Settle order on notice.

Charles F. Bernstein, pltf., v. Rita-Carlton Hotel and Restaurant, deft.—Judgment ordering for defendant, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Leo Pohoriles, respt., v. Morris Rosenbloom et al., applts.—Order reversed and motion denied. No opinion. Order filed.

Hattie L. Humphrey, respt., v. Lee O. Humphrey, applt.—Order reversed and motion granted. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Charles Bertson, applt., v. John T. Fetherston, Comm'r, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

August G. Merle, respt., v. Sociological Research Film Corp., impld., applt.—Order reversed and motion granted to the extent stated in order. No opinion. Order filed.

Arthur Gaertner, respt., v. Hocking Valley Ry. Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Michael Sheriff v. Aetna Life Ins. Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

Robert A. Beatty v. Gustav L. Rosenberg—Application granted. Order signed.

Penn Tube Works v. Charles A. Apfel—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Malcolm Sandheimer v. Aksel Wichfeld—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Marie Dressler v. Keystone Film Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Sure Seal Co. v. Charles G. Loeber—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Wilson Bros. Lumber Co. v. Gardner Wood Co. of N. Y.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Re Michael J. Egan—Reference ordered to official Referee. Settle order on notice.

Franklin Hardinge, respt., v. United States Zinc Co., appl't.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to applicant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Leo L. D'Utassy, appl't., v. William M. Barrett, as President of Adams Express Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw the demurrer on payment of costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Re Michael O. Rini—Reference to official Referee. Settle order on motion.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TODAY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Pexiotto< Katz—James F. Curnen.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mullan, J. — August Wertz<Moreli Realty Co. — Herbert Aldhouse.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

N. Childers, as admx., &c., of A. T. Childers, decd., applt., v. B'klyn Eastern Dist. Terminal, respt.—Motion for reargument for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

People, &c., respt., v. W. Bertlini, applt.—Motion granted.

People, &c., respt., v. J. Heffron, applt.—Motion granted.

G. W. Gidel, respt., v. M. W. Barse, applt.—Motion granted, without costs.

E. F. Archer applt., v. M. Archer, &c., et al., respts., D. Archer, applt.—Order modified and as so modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal. Opinion per curiam.

J. H. Berry and W. E. Jackson, applts., v. L. M. Klein and S. Jackson, co-partners, &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

G. D. Brown, pltf.-applt., R. Brown, recr.-applt., v. Purdy Const. Co. et al., defts.; W. S. Finberg and International Heater Co., respts.—Order of the County Court of Kings County modified, and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the applts.

R. M. Colligan, as admx., &c., of J. H. Colligan, decd., respt., v. CNY. applt.—Judgment modified by deducting the amount of the extra allowance, and as so modified, it and the order denying the motion for a new trial are affirmed, without costs. Order granting extra allowance reversed and motion denied.

W. N. Emery, applt., v. W. P. Langevin and H. J. McGinley, respts.—Judgment and order reversed on reargument and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Erie R. R., applt., v. S. J. Hilton et al., co-partners, &c., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, without costs.

J. B. Gaul, respt., v. F. I. A. T., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

R. Gaynor, respt., v. M. Q. Gartland, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

L. E. Gilmore, respt., v. S. Hirschman, splt. et al., defts., P. A. Ijmas, respts.—Judgment modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

W. O. Goddard, as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., respt., v. W. J. Gladding, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

W. Hunt, respt., v. C. J. Crowley, applt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

F. E. Boucher, as admx., &c., of W. F. Huscher, decd., respt., v. New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re judicial settlement of the account of Helena Gross, as admx. of the estate of Julius Gross, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Suffolk County affirmed, without costs.

Re judicial accounting of P. E. Zegel, as extr. of the will of M. Zegel, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Suffolk County reversed and respondent's claim to his account against the estate entirely disallowed, with costs.

M. Lefstein and S. Rosenfeld, &c., applts., v. E. Katzenstein, respt.—Order of the Appellate Term affirmed, with costs.

E. J. Leone, an infant, &c., applt., v. W. Gray, &c., and J. C Cole, a Marshal of the C. N. Y., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

G. H. Luckey, respdt., v. Erie R. R., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

H. Monsell, respdt., v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., applt.—Judgment and order of the City Court of Yonkers reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

J. Murphy, respdt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

M. Katz, applt., v. Arthur Woods, as Police Com., &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. Kligallon, applt., v. J. H. Nuhn, Clerk of the Municipal Court, Third Dist., Queens, respdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

E. M. Underhill, respdt., v. C. L. Phipps, as Controller of Nassau Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements

H. Slater, applt., v. S. St. Holzworth, indiv. and as extrx., &c., et al., respdts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

W. R. Usher, respdt., v. J. J. Callanan, applt.—Judgment, as modified, and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs.

J. J. K. Westbrook and F. A. Westbrook, as trustees, &c., respdts., v. W. P. Ward, &c., applts.—Order in so far as it denies defendants' motion reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and defendants' motion granted, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Westchester Mortgage Co., respdt., v. T. B. McIntire, Inc., et al., defdts.; W. H. Foster, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Medal for Occupations Bureau.

The Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations has been notified that for its exhibit displayed in the New York State Division in the Department of Social Economy at the Panama-Pacific Exposition a bronze medal has been awarded to it. The exhibit consisted of posters showing the various occupations other than teaching in which the bureau places college graduates and other educated and trained women, as well as acting as a bureau of advice and information to them. A vocational rally, under the auspices of the bureau, will be held at 3 o'clock today in the Assembly Hall of the Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—Thirty-four corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $2,327,500 were chartered today. They include:

Cyprus Mines Corporation, mining, sulphur, products, chemicals, to be registered in Cyprus, $1,500,000; A. J. Ronaghan, E. W. O'Meara, R. O. Dent, 517 West 113th St.

Knickerbocker Brewing Corporation, Albany, ales, porter, lager, spirituous liquors, $250,000; J. Ilich, R. C. Poskauzer, A. J. Cook, 141 South Lake Av., Albany.

Deman Typewriter Co., Inc., writing machines, typewriters, $100,000; S. R. Perry, A. F. Davidson, F. S. Moore, 49 Pine Grove Terrace, Newark, N. J.

Structural Building Co., Inc., contractors, construct, manage, hotels, breweries, mills, $100,000; J. Avitable, C. Eisenhauer, I. J. Reynaud, 307 Washington St., Brooklyn.

Morrison-Boinest Co., Inc., planters, merchants, brokers, coffee, tea, cocoa, $50,000; M. W. Brown, J. A. Flagg, W. E. Boinest, 413 Greenwich St.

H. Courmettes Co., Inc., optical goods, instruments, fry goods, notions, jobbing, commission, $50,000; H. Wright, M. A. H. and H. A. Courmettes, 131 East 23d St.

Liberty Fuse and Arms Corporation, Queens, assemble and load fuses, war materials, supplies, chemicals, engineers, to carry on business with $50,000; T. A. O'Callaghan, H. Audley, R. S. Harris, 521 West 112th St.

Gulf Shipping Co., Ltd., transportation, navigation, shipping, $25,000; T. R. Strong, L. B. Smith, A. Kendrick, 17 State St.

Pivot Button Company of New York, Inc., buttons, fasteners, clasps, $50,000; F. M. Davis, S. Blazer, T. Berry, 749 Broadway.

William A. Worboys Company, Inc., cooperage articles, materials, trucking, stevedore, $25,000; J. F. Curtin, W. A. Worboys, S. O. Church, 412 Greenwich St.

Portuguese-American Trading Corporation, mining, quarrying, smelting, minerals, ores, oils, $10,000; S. C. Worthen, J. Goldberg, W. F. Coe, 307 Willow Av., Lyndhurst, N. J.

Mutual Export and Import Corporation, trading, commission, selling, agents, iron, steel, lumber, petroleum, leather products, $20,000; A. and C. Jacobs, J. Estes, 914 Simpson St., Bronx.

Cooper & McNamara, Inc., extracts, fruit juices, gums, syrups, $15,000; D. and J. McNamara, T. E. Cooper, 3115 West 115 St.

K. Francis K. Ezar Corporation, cotton, woolen, waste, wiping material, $10,000; D. S. Baxter, P. G. Kessler, K. Francis X. Egan, 128 Maiden Lane.

Ideal Wholesale Grocery Company, Inc., groceries, fixtures, $10,000; B. Burstein, S. Olinsky, H. Hurwitz, 536 Thatford Av.

Mercantile Exposition Corporation, expositions, shows, amusement places, $10,000; O. Franenkel, W. M. Goldsmith, W. Clearing, 60 Wall St.

Denby-Buffalo Sales Corporation, Buffalo, autos, trucks, motor vehicles, $7,000; C. J. P. Schaus, G. P. Marzolf, Strykersville.

Apex Garage and Rental Company, Inc., Queens, various kinds motors, engines, automobiles, motor cycles, $5,000; A. Wolf, J. T. and C. N. Colin, Richmond Hill.

Raymond-Beck Company, Inc., women's wearing apparel, $10,000; M. Wieder, D. Friendmann, R. Deibel, 174 Lewis St.

Bronx Terminal Storage Warehouse Corporation, Bronx, storage, warehousing, forwarding, $5,000; M. Wald, I. Newcorn, N. Zimmerman, 720 Tinton Av.

T. J. Mitchell & Co., Inc., sales agents, jobbers in silks, woolens, worsteds, cottons, $5,000; T. Morrison, G. M. and T. J. Mitchell, 30 Grenfel St., Kew Gardens.

Kreiswirth & Groner, Inc., jewelry, $5,000; C. and M. Kreiswirth, S. Groner, 2,224 Amsterdam Av.

New Method Advertising Corporation, advertising, display devices, novelties, capital no par value, begin business with $1,500; J. A. Stevenson, Jr., A. F. Bargmann, R. L. Degroff, 32 Nassau St.

Authorization: Monmouth Film Corporation, Camden, N. J., motion picture films, reels, slides, apparatus, $2,500,000; representative, Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Fabiana Sugar Corporation, Manhattan, $300,000 to $400,000; Chatsworth Brick and Terra Cotta Corporation, Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000; the Morgan House Company, Inc., Poughkeepsie, $15,000 to $45,000; Arethusa Realty Company, New York, $20,000 to $50,000; American Metal Stove Front Company, Inc., New York, $5,000 to $7,500; Experimenter Publishing Company, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $15,000; Brooklyn Advocate Publishing Company, Inc., Brooklyn, $1,000 to $10,000; Saratoga Sand and Gravel Company, Albany, $5,000 to $500,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: New York Fashion Feather Company, Manhattan; Feromannin Chemical Company, Manhattan; Durill & Kagan, Manhattan; Victory Butter Factory, Victory; the H. F. Fur Company, Inc., Manhattan; Amherst Theatre Company, Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—Charters filed:

Ad Display Co., Newark, advertisements, $25,000; Louis Fischer, H. S. Kinney, Abraham Fuerstein, Newark.

Standard Hollow Tile Co., New Brunswick, to deal in hollow tiles and terra cotta, $25,000; John W. Helm, Emily M. Hetzel, Eleanor E. Daire, New Brunswick.

Elevation Orchards Co., Jersey City, to develop orchards of fruits, $100,000; Robert Cunningham, William H. Sharpless, Hoboken; E. Bane Snyder, Jack's Mountains.

Frantz Buchafan & Co., lumber, $50,000; Frantz Buchafan, Wm. Buchanan, J. F. Sutton, Camden.

Lehigh Valley Harbor Terminal Railroad Co., Jersey City, railroad enterprise, $100,000; Edgar H. Bates, Brooklyn; David G. Baird, Beverly; Guy E. Jackson, Westfield.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 10.—Charters filed here:

Laguna Mahogany Co., $3,700,000; to own and operate the "Padilla Concession" in Guatemala, Central America. Incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties—F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty.

Gold Bar Mines Co., $5,000,000; to conduct a mineral mining business in all its branches. Incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties—Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis.

Birmingham Motor Speedway Co., $1,000,000; to own and operate speedways, race tracks, race concessions at fairs, &c. Incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties—Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

New York Coliseum Co., $500,000; to exhibit models of the Panama Canal and to conduct such exhibitions. Incorporators—Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

DUANE ST, s s, 190.2 ft w of Elm St, 49.2x79.2; the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art against Walter L. Mellus et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine.

JOHN ST, 58; Joseph D. Cornell against Charles B. T. Benton et al., partition; attorney, R. S. Conkling.

MOTT ST, 278; Firuccia M. Aversa against Rosa Marasco et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Greenberg.

MURRAY ST, 69; Lewis P. Fluhrer Co., Inc., against Charles G. Flygare et al., action to enforce mechanic's lien; attorney, W. F. Kimber.

20TH ST, n s, 193.3 ft e of 6th Av, 92x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Brody, Adler & Koch Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster.

Bronx.

BRONX AV, e s, 300 ft n of King St, 50x90; Mary J. Gavagan against Frank McGarry et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. J. McGoldrick.

BURKE AV, s s, 41.3 ft e of Bronx Av, 28.9x51.1; John A. Gavagan against Charles S. McGarry et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. J. McGoldrick.

BURKE AV, s e corner of Barker Av, 25x99.6; Walter J. Gavagan against Edward B. McGarry et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. J. McGoldrick.

LOT 967, map of Laconia Park, on tax map; Municipal Liens Co. against Rosario Terrusa et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, E. C. Smith.

LOT 738, map of Laconia Park, on tax map; Municipal Liens Co. against Saverio Cutolo et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, E. C. Smith.

223D ST, n s, between White Plains Road and Carpenter Av, known as Lot 996, west half, Wakefield; Mary Ryan against John E. Ryan et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, G. A. Moses.

1622D ST, 868 East; 162d St, s s, 211.6 ft e of Prospect Av, 90x111.8; 162d St, 870 East; Max Fine against Fred F. French Co., et al., foreclosure of three mortgages; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Ziegler Property on Liberty Street in Deal for Forty-sixth Street Building—Dyckman Flats in Trade—Twenty-third Ward Bank Buys Bronx Board of Trade Home.

An important deal involving a downtown property which will soon be improved with a high-class office building, probably of twelve stories, has been closed by William Ziegler, Jr., and Barnum & Everdell, who have lately erected several mercantile buildings in the uptown business section.

The downtown end of the deal involved the old four and six-story structures at 60 to 64 Liberty Street, 71 by 81, between Broadway and Nassau Street, and adjoining the new home of the Guaranty Trust Company on the southeast corner of Broadway. It has been owned for many years by the Ziegler estate and has been held by William Ziegler, Jr., at about $1,000,000. The buyers, William H. Barnum and William Everdell, Jr., gave in part payment the twelve-story commercial building at 16 and 18 West Forty-sixth Street, 44 by 100.5, erected by them in 1913 and leased for twenty-one years to Schneider & Anderson at an aggregate rental of about $600,000. Both properties were exchanged free of mortgage incumbrances.

All of the block, between Broadway, Nassau, Cedar, and Liberty Streets, with the exception of the property just sold, is highly improved and is held in but six ownerships, namely, the Guaranty Trust Company, National Bank of Commerce, Postal Life Insurance Company, New York Clearing House, American Exchange National Bank, and the new owners of the plot just sold, Barnum & Everdell.

The brokers in the deal were William A. White & Sons and J. Curry Watson. Swan, Moore & Danforth and Robert Leslie Moffett represented the Ziegler interests; Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett represented the buyers.

Two West Side Deals.

John Katzman has sold to the Nason Realty Company 371 Wadsworth Avenue, a five-story new law tenement on a plot 100 by 100. Arnold Byrne and Baumann negotiated the deal, the property being held at $140,000.

The Martoubert Realty Company has resold to an investor 109 West 114th Street a five-story double flat on a plot 31.6 by 100.11.

Dyckman Flats Traded for Farm.

The two five-story flat houses at 72 and 82 Seaman Street, in the Dyckman section, each occupying a plot 55 by 100 feet, have been resold by Frederick Brown, operator, to W. F. Gennerich. In part payment the buyer gives a twenty-two-acre farm on Clinton Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. The Dyckman property was held at $150,000.

Synagogue for West Eighty-sixth Street.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase by a newly organized Jewish congregation of the two dwellings at 133 and 135 West Eighty-sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. The former house is owned by Eliza A. Flanigan and the latter by Hannah Freedman. They have a combined frontage of 54 feet. If the deal goes through, it is understood that the houses will be altered into a synagogue.

Buyer for East Side Dwelling.

W. A. Ferguson has purchased from Henrietta Obermeyer 61 East Eightieth Street, a four-story private dwelling, on a lot 20 by 102.2 feet, located between Madison and Park Avenues. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Twenty-third Ward Bank Buys Bronx Board of Trade Building.

The Twenty-third Ward Bank, of which Charles W. Bogart is President, has purchased the Bronx Board of Trade Building, at 137th Street and Third Avenue, in the Bronx.

The transaction will not interfere with the present quarters of the board, as they will be continued under a lease from the bank.

The board occupies the second floor of the building, which is a three-story structure at the junction of Third Avenue, Lincoln Avenue, and 137th Street, facing Public Square 30. It is said to be an express station of the new Broadway-Lexington Avenue Subway. The upper story comprises the home of the Piano Club, which will also remain.

The new home of the Twenty-third Ward Bank will be on the grade floor, which has been vacant since the building was completed, and covers a plot 40 by 102 by 57 by 100 feet.

This space will be entirely remodeled when title to it passes April 3, and upon completion of the necessary vaults the bank will move in about three months later.

In payment the bank gives the North Side Board of Trade Building Company, a holding company of which J. Clarence Davies is President, the old Twenty-third Ward Bank building, a two-story structure at the northwest corner of 135th Street and Third Avenue, $7,000 in cash and assuming all mortgages on the building.

The present board, which was originally organized as the North Side Board of Trade, changed its name last year. It has close to one thousand members and will hold its twenty-second annual banquet this evening at McKinley Square Casino, 169th Street and Boston Road.

Bronx Sales.

Sidney Stern has purchased from John Dettingen the five-story new law tenement occupying a plot 50 by 99 on the east side of Union Avenue, 25 feet north of Freeman Street. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz negotiated the sale.

The Henry Morgenthau Company sold to a client of Louis Sigel 944 Kelly Street, a four-story flat on a plot 39 by 120.

The Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Company sold to the Globe Realty Operating Corporation, Samuel B. Steinmetz, President, the three five-story apartment houses at 964, 968, and 972 Morris Avenue, on the east side of the avenue, located 25.3 feet south of 163d Street. The structures occupy a combined plot 125 by 100 and have been held at $135,000.

William Peters & Co. have sold for Sadie Barnett to Frank Knoepfel for investment the three-story business building on the southeast corner of Van Nest Avenue and Taylor Street.

Brooklyn.

The Burling Realty Company has sold the southeast corner of Bridge and Sands Streets for the estate of Samuel Burling to a client for investment.

On the property there are four buildings, comprising five stores and apartments above. The Bridge Street buildings, as well as fronting on a business street, face the Manhattan Bridge Plaza.

Long Island.

Robert E. Pendergrast has sold at Queens Manor to a client five lots, corner Jericho Turnpike and Jackson Avenue. The purchaser will improve this property with brick stores and apartments. Also to H. C. Hansen two lots on Jackson Avenue and Poplar Street. The purchaser will improve this property with a dwelling.

Marie Namur has purchased from the Corina Investing Company a plot, 90 by 100, on the west side of Tenth Street, near First Avenue, College Point.

John P. Behrens has purchased from Thomas B. Denely a plot, 26 by 100, on the south side of Eighth Avenue, Whitestone, and the Kissena Park Corporation has sold to Schneider & Boeger, Corona, two plots at Kissena Park, North Flushing.

Good White Plains Sale.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley have sold a plot fronting thirty-two feet on Main Street, White Plains, adjoining the Citizens' Bank, for the estate of James Young, to Frank L. Park and J. B. Sellars of White Plains. The same brokers have also leased for John W. Doscher his country place in Prospect Park, White Plains, to Louis Werner.

Buys Fine Suffern Estate.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Margaret Cameron her estate at Suffern, N. Y., to B. H. Howell. It contains about eleven acres, located at the head of Lake Antrim, with the Mahwah River running through the property. It adjoins the Ryan estate.

New Building in Old Greenwich on Long Lease.

As the result of a long-term lease just closed in the old Greenwich Village district a building for occupancy by a steam-heating firm will be erected on the north side of King Street, including the block front, between Greenwich and Washington Streets, 75 by 146. The property is owned by the Woodbury G. Langdon Company and it will erect for the new tenants a four-story building, for which plans have been made by the architects, Warren & Wetmore. The building has been leased for twenty-one years by Baker, Smith & Co., a steamheating firm, which has been at West Broadway and Houston Street for thirty-two years. The deal was closed through the firm of L. J. Carpenter and William Cruikshank's Sons.

Commercial Leases.

Ogden & Clarkson Corporation has leased the store at 1,448 Broadway to the Great Barnes Company, and for the Cross & Brown Company the store and basement at 226 Fifth Avenue to the V. & V. Sales Company.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have leased for a term of years for Leopold Barzaghi the north store in the building at 2,640 Broadway to H. Klein.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., leased for Mansbach, Froelich & Froelich the large store and basement adjoining the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street for a term of years to the Manhattan Motors Company, agent for the Vim & Selden trucks.

A long lease has been arranged for the five-story building at 400 Fifth Avenue, 65.4 feet south of Thirty-seventh Street, owned by the United States Realty and Improvement Company. The lease, which is for a term of twenty-one years at a rental of about $600,000 for the term, will result in the removal further north of a well-known Fifth Avenue retail concern.

Realty Notes.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has loaned $1,422,500 for fifteen years to the New York Central at the rate of 5½ per cent. The money is loaned on the two apartment houses operations on the west side of Park Avenue from Fiftieth to Fifty-second Street, being conducted by Harry Fischel and A. L. Mordecai & Sons. The builders leased the site from the railroad company some months ago with the understanding that they would be backed by the New York Central.

A. V. Amy & Co. were the brokers in the sale of 136 West 112th Street to the Martonbert Realty Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

115th St, 323 and 325 East, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100; two four-story tenements and stores; sold subject to March 24.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to March 17.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

137th St, 591 East, n s, 576.11 ft w of Cypress Av, 25x100; three-story tenement; Elia Hertlein against Bridget O'Rourke et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Joseph R. Truesdale, referee; due on judgment, $6,012.62; taxes, &c., $462.92; to James and Amelia Cunningham for $6,500.

By George Price.

Longfellow Av, 1,447, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Matilda G. Tinker against Charles P. Schneider et al.; W. C. Wolf, attorney; Bernard S. Deutsch, referee; due on judgment, $10,-167.38; taxes, &c., $121.42; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Eastern Boulevard, s w corner of Fort Schuyler Road, for a one-story frame carousel house, 60x60; Anton Firner, 2,069 Westchester Av.; architect, not filed; cost, $3,000.

Martha Av, n w corner 239th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 83x25; Charles Barthon, 1,388 Franklin Av, owner; William Farrell, 1 Madison Av, architect; cost, $9,200.

Van Nest Railroad Yard, 175 ft s of Van Nest Av, for a one-story brick shop, 28.4x 33.4; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., New Haven, Conn., owner; Frederick N. Melloy, New Haven, Conn., architect; cost, $3,500.

21st St, n s, 156.11 ft e of 11th Av, for an eight-story warehouse, 75x95; Mrs. M. Sherman, 191 9th Av., owner; P. C. Hunter, 191 9th Av, architect; cost, $90,000.

144th St, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, for a one-story factory, 150x99.11; Norma Realty Co., 272 West 150th St., owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St. and 3d Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broome St, n e corner Elizabeth St, to a five-story factory; Acme Manufacturing Co., 1,480 Broadway, owner; H. and J. Coffey, 20 Broad St, architect; cost, $9,500.

20th St, 11 West, to a nine-story factory; Paris Garter Co., 110 West 34th St, owner; J. H. Hecht, 110 West 34th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 80.11 ft s of 115th St, 40x100; Pocahontas Realty Corporation to Matilde Rosselman, 2,783 Bainbridge Av, mtg $70,000, May 29, 1915; attorneys, Feldman & S., 280 Broadway.....$100

AUDUBON AV, s w corner 190th St, 55x100; Gertie A. Gorman to Russley Co., Inc., 60 Wall St, March 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLINTON ST, 89, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Fanny Greines to Rebecca Greines, 168 Rivington St, ½ part, mtg $30,000, March 10; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116 and 118, s e corner of 84th St, 112.3x80.2x102.2x126.8, foreclosure Feb. 28, 1916; Herbert B. Gruber, referee, to Alvin Olsen, 363 East 135th St, March 10; attorney, Dudley Harde,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The upper lake disturbance of Thursday night moved to Maine with decreasing energy, and general rains and snows have fallen from the lake region and Ohio Valley eastward. There were also light local showers in the South, but throughout the West fair weather prevailed with high pressure, except in the extreme Southwest, where pressure is moderately low.

Temperatures are considerably lower in the great central valleys, the Central Plains States, and the upper lake region and higher throughout the South. West of the Rocky Mountains temperatures are abnormally high for the season with maximum readings of 98 degrees at Yuma, Ariz.; 96 degrees at Los Angeles, and 92 degrees at San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Except for local rains Saturday in the South and snows or rains Sunday in the north upper lake region the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River.

It will be somewhat colder Saturday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and in the interior of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and warmer Saturday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	30	41	4 P. M.	41	38
6 A. M.	29	39	7 P. M.	39	38
9 A. M.	34	33	9 P. M.	37	30
12 M.	40	39	11 P. M.	36	28

This thermometer is 474 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees, at 1 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees, at 4 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M., 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.64 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:30	48 E. 101 St.; Simon Friedman	Slight
12:35	302 W. 154 St., (baby carriage;) not given	Slight
1:10	Central Park West and 90 St., (auto,) Robert Lindsay	Not given
6:35	27 Stanton St.; J. Petrosenia	Slight
9:15	127 Lexington Av.; not given	Slight
10:30	130 E. 27 St.; Helen Daylon	Slight
P. M.		
12:30	137 W. 13 St.; not given	Slight
1:15	818 5 St.; Mandel Cohn	Slight
1:35	795 Hewitt Pl.; Albert Deyrodt	Slight
1:45	603 E. 5 St.; Max Welsberg	Slight
5:30	225 Grand St.; Flum & Co.	$50
6:15	672 Eagle Av.; Mutual Silver-plating Co.	$1,000
6:40	61 E. 110 St.; S. Bieghman	Slight
6:45	343 Broadway; Clark & Gibby	Not given
8:10	76 Eldridge St.; Smolwitz & Ostrolk	Slight
8:30	202 E. 102 St.; Kalman & Sevil	Slight
9:10	52 E. 98 St.; David Schoenfeld	Slight
10:00	Front 222 W. 38 St., (auto truck;) James Butler	Slight
10:45	84-86 Washington St.; S. E. Merlinge & Co.	$2,500
11:10	222 W. 20th; James Blanchard	Slight

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,309.—In Bankruptcy.—RACHEL FACTOR, doing business under the firm name and style of the ESTATE OF BARNET FACTOR, Bankrupt.

Rachel Factor was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 29th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 22d, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,962.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE FRANZEN and PHILIP WHITE, individually and trading as FRANZEN & WHITE, Bankrupts.

George Franzen and Philip White were duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 8th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 22d, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,814.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MACK H. FINKELSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Mack H. Finkelstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 8th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 21st, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. An offer of composition of 20 per cent. in cash will also be made by the bankrupt.

MACGRANE COXE, March 10, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,946.—In bankruptcy.—WILLIAM SPERLING, also known as WILHELM SPERLING, Bankrupt.

William Sperling, also known as Wilhelm Sperling, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 9, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 23, 1916, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,956.

Notice is given that FELIX KUNSTLER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, March 10th, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. DIST. OF N. Y.—No. 22,973.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS SCHULMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris Schulman are hereby given notice that on March 9th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 21st, 1916, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, March 10th, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,795.

Notice is given that ABRAHAM CUSTEN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,449.

Notice is given that SOLOMON MILKMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy No. 21,343.

Notice is given that ISAAC ROSENFELD, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 454 Eleventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

RUSSELL MURRAY, EDWARD N. T. BURNETT, Executors.

BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Mar. 11: Capts. J. J. Shevlin, 62, to 279; P. Corcoran, 77, to 283; F. Wohlfarth, 278, to 62; G. G. Walden, 279, to 278; J. Londergan, 283, to 77. Patrol. P. O'Hara, 171, to 145, as stat. house att.; A. J. Glennon, 143, clerical and house duty, to clerical duty, 8 A. M. Mar. 13. Prob. Patrol. C. Bonanno, Training School, to 143, duty in uniform.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. C. A. Wixson, 65, to Central Office Squad, 14 days, 9 A. M. Mar. 13. Sergts. C. Maas, 16, and H. A. Taylor, C. O. Squad, to Training School, 7 days, 9 A. M. Mar. 13. Patrol. A. Zanki, 30, as stat. house att., 6 P. M. Mar. 14, during absence of attendant on sick report; G. J. Silva, 65; P. Bernstein, 168, and F. J. Timmons, 174, to C. O. Squad, duty in cycle repair shop, Bur. of Repairs and Supplies, 10 days, 9 A. M. Mar. 12.

To Training School from commands indicated, for 5 days, from 9 A. M., Mar. 13, excused from duty from 12:01 A. M., said date: E. P. Brosnan, 5; J. E. Britt, 21; J. W. Pender, 29; T. Weber, 42; C. R. Beach, 66; T. O'Hanlon, 81; F. Scholle, 161; M. Higgins, Traffic A; E. J. Monaghan, Traffic C; A. J. Battle, 13; W. B. O'Keefe, 25; C. W. Burris, 36; W. H. Pfeiffer, 42; F. W. Wilkens, 77; E. Streeter, 96; J. F. Mortimer, Bridge; J. P. Quinn, Traffic 3; J. Harley, Traffic E; F. Corden, 153, to Central Office Squad, as chauffeur, 30 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 13. To Training School from commands indicated, 7 days, from 9 A. M., Mar. 15: Sergts. L. Keepers, 7; H. R. Kelly, 28; G. Ludwig, 164; D. J. Byrne, Marine; O. Bruns, 12; M. L. Fitzpatrick, 29; F. Conrad, 165; H. Cullen, Marine.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. L. J. Cummins, 1, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 16; J. L. Sullivan, 43, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 15; D. A. McAllester, 160, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 12; E. Winter, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 13; C. W. Morgan, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 12.

Full pay while on sick report: Lieut. W. M. Estabrook, C. O. Squad, 9 A. M., Jan. 31, to 12 P. M., Mar. 4; Patrol. T. F. J. Fleming, 17, 9 A. M., Mar. 2, during disability.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. T. J. Leonard, 161.

The following member of the force is dismissed from the Police Force of the Police Department of the City of New York, in accordance with the provisions of Section 302 of the Greater New York Charter: Patrol. W. Hand, 35.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered: Fire. 1st Gr. J. F. Mooney, No. 1 Rescue, No. 1, (dispensing with uniform while on sick leave,) charge dismissed; Fire. 2d Gr. E. J. Eberly, Jr., Eng. 91, (intoxication,) seven leaves withheld; Fire. 1st Gr. S. E. Mendelson, Eng. 95, (absence without leave,) seven leaves withheld; Capt. T. J. Dunn, H. & L. 11, (using disrespectful language over telephone,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st Gr. B. F. Daly, H. & L. 11, (absence without leave,) seven leaves withheld; (neglect of duty,) sentence suspended, and ordered transferred; Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Landers, H. & L. 11, (violation of Sec. 118, Rules and Regulations, 1912,) charge dismissed; Fire. 4th Gr. J. Hoffman, H. & L. 11, (same,) charge dismissed; Fire. 4th Gr. F. P. Stewart, H. & L. 11, (same,) charge dismissed; Fire. 1st Gr. L. J. Golden, H. & L. 12, (violation of Sec. 122, Rules and Regulations, 1912,) charge dismissed.

Transfer, at 8 A. M., March 11: Fire. 1st Gr. F. Daly, H. & L. 11, to 76 A. & L. 76.

Retired: Eng. of Steamer D. Rose, Eng. 224, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $800, 8 A. M., March 12; Fire. 1st Gr. J. F. Odell, H. & L. 44, (on medical certificate,) on annual pension of $700, 8 P. M., March 16.

Special leaves without pay: Capt. G. W. Fillhardt, H. & L. 27, 12 hours, 8 A. M., March 11; Fire. 1st Gr. J. Sullivan, H. & L. 25, 48 hours, 8 A. M., March 12; Fire. 2d Gr. C. Kohlenberger, Jr., H. & L. 11, 12 hours, 8 A. M., March 11.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

Mrs. ANN D. BROWN, widow of William Smith Brown, (Oct. 10, 1914;) net estate, $795,544; Mary Edna Pomroy, sister, given $229,222; Caroline F. Anderson, sister, $219,699; Malcolm B. Falle and Kenneth C. Falle, nephews, and Jennie R. Falle, niece, each received $78,233; Annie F. Crane, niece, $20,125; Adele L. Browning, niece, $15,000; nine nephews and nieces each received $5,000; William Reynolds Brown, not related, $6,000; New York Society for Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, Little Mothers' Aid Association, American Bible Society, House of the Holy Comforter, the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, and the Children's Aid Society of New York each received $5,000, and Warren Day Brown and Donald W. Brown, not related, were each given $1,000. Assets: Interest in tract of land at Mamaroneck, N. Y., $5,954; deposits, $29,779; personalty and promissory notes, $4,992; stocks and bonds, $783,954; accrued income from estate of Thomas H. Falle, deceased, $882. The largest holding of stock was 250 shares New Jersey Zinc Co., appraised at $140,292. Among other holdings were 138 shares Canadian Pacific Ry., $26,789; bonds N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., $24,825; bonds Western Maryland R. R., $11,125; 125 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, $16,250; 60 shares Port Morris Land Improvement Co., $16,000; 135 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. common, $11,475; 200 shares Reading Co. second preferred, $12,300; 200 shares Baltimore & Ohio preferred, $14,200, and 142 shares Louisville & Nashville R. R., $17,892.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for superintendent of asphalt plant. The weights and subjects of the examination are: Experience, 4; duties, 3; oral, 3. The salary ranges from $2,100 to $3,180 a year. There is one vacancy, which must be filled as soon as possible, in the office of the Borough President of Manhattan. The minimum age is 25 years.

United States.

An examination for income tax deputy collector, inspector, and agent, male, to fill vacancies in the Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, for duty in the field will be held on April 4. The salaries range from $1,400 to $1,600 a year. There is opportunity for promotion to a salary of $5, $6, and $7 a day, with an allowance in lieu of subsistence of $3 a day and actual traveling expenses. Applicants must have reached their 25th, but not their 50th, birthday on the date of the examination.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

855, 857 West 36th St.—Loft containing about 3,000 square feet, good light, electric elevator, steam heat, light, and power; immediate possession; reasonable rent; suitable for printing or manufacturing business. H. S. SHAFTER, 7 East 42d St.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER. 174-182 Worth Street, between subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations. Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings. Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

OFFICES TO LET.

Will sublet one-half or entire floor, about 2,000 square feet, at reasonable rental value; light three sides. Apply 11th floor 299 Madison Avenue, corner 41st St.

Established dental parlor to rent or sell; corner; floor rent $30; inquire E. Conner, 2,333 Myrtle Av., corner Van Cortlandt Av., Ridgewood, L. I.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FARM—$5,000—64 acres, lying on the State road between Sharon Village and Lakewood, overlooking miles and miles of beautiful country; two miles from Sharon Village, a Summer resort; Sharon station on the Harlem Railroad; 1 mile land, 42 acres, 22 acres of woodland; nine-room house; about 80 apple trees; very little cash needed. Inquire Joseph Blank, 428 Highland Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

Owner compelled to live in city will sell modern, well-equipped ten-room residence in best location in New Rochelle at special sacrifice for immediate sale. Address G. L. B., 981 Madison Av., New York.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Searsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N.Y.

To Let.—Furnished.

TO LET

At St. Irene, County of Charlevoix, Quebec, near Murray Bay, comfortable Summer cottage, completely furnished, facing St. Lawrence River; contains 12 rooms; large living and dining room, 2 bathrooms; all modern conveniences; telephone, electricity, also tennis court; large grounds and stables if desired. For further particulars apply to C. Donohue, 28 St. Foy Road, Quebec.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Maj. F. F. Russell, M. C., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Ancon, Canal Zone, appointed in orders of Feb. 12, Vice Lt. Col. H. D. Snyder, M. C., relieved.

Maj. W. T. Litterbrant, 1st Cav., now in this city on sick leave, is relieved from treatment at Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his regiment upon expiration of his leave.

2d Lt. J. W. Heard, 14th Cav., from treatment at Letterman Hospital, and from further duty with Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and will join his regiment.

1st Lt. R. C. Bull, M. C., will report on May 1 to the President of the Examining Board at Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination for promotion.

Orders of March 6 directing 1st Lt. W. R. Weaver, 22d Inf., to join his regiment, revoked.

1st Lt. J. C. Drain, 9th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn., effective May 1.

Leave—Lt. Col. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., 10 days.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. W. S. Hogg, Radio Officer, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet, to Aid on Staff, Commander in Chief, and Radio Officer, Pacific Fleet.

A. Surg. W. E. Findeisen, to Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.

Boatswain C. T. Gorett, temporary duty, receiving ship at New York.

Carp. W. F. Twitchell, to Boston Yard.

Machs. J. J. Oettinger, temporary duty, receiving ship at Boston, and J. J. Jones, temporary duty, receiving ship at Norfolk.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Balch, at San Juan; Barney, at Philadelphia; Cassin, at Santo Domingo City; Jenkins, at Gonaives; K-6, MacDonough, Panther, and Peoria, at Key West; Mayflower, at Washington; Orion, at Guantanamo; Preston and Roe, at Charleston Harbor, and the Wadsworth, at Santiago de Cuba.

Sailed—Aylwin, Nicholson, and Winslow, Cienfuegos for Guantanamo; Benham, New York Yard for post-repair trial; Birmingham, Ponce for Guantanamo; Cummings and McDouglas, Mole St. Nicholas for Port au Prince; Cushing, Drayton, Melville, Parker, and Warrington, Santiago de Cuba for Guantanamo; Nero, San Francisco for San Diego.

The Nevada has been ordered placed in commission at Boston Yard.

The E-2 has been ordered placed out of commission at New York Yard as soon as practicable.

Coast Guard.

1st Lts. C. C. McMillan, of Engrs., to the McCulloch, temporary dut, and G. E. Wilcox, to the Morrill.

2d Lts. S. S. Yeandle, to the Mackinac; T. S. Klinger, to the Snohomish; J. H. Cornell, to the Morrill; E. A. Coffin, to the Tuscarora; G. T. Finlay, to anchorage duty at Chicago, and H. F. Johnson, of Engrs., the Gresham to command the Tyree.

3d Lts. W. M. Troll of Engrs., the McCulloch to the Onondaga; J. E. Stika, to the Unaiga; J. E. Whitbeck, to the Morrill, and G. U. Stewart, detailed as Junior Engineer Officer on the Thetis.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The department of mathematics of Hunter College is endeavoring to raise $1,000 to found a prize for mathematics in memory of the late Joseph A. Gillet. Those desiring to contribute may address the treasurer, Miss Miriam Werner, Hunter College, or any member of the mathematics department.

The Teachers' Council will meet at 4:15 P. M. today at the Education Board Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue.

The Association of Teachers on the Promotion List will meet at 4:15 P. M. on Monday at Public School 27, Manhattan, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue.

Lida B. Eastman, Principal of Public School School 50, has been transferred to Public School 23, the Bronx; Thomas J. Donahue, Principal of Public School 25, has been transferred to Public School 50.

Teachers in training who were assigned to duty prior to Feb. 1, 1916, will be paid $2 a day until Sept. 1.

The examination to teach certain subjects in high schools, held at the Education Board Hall this week, was taken by 553 candidates, as follows: Laboratory assistant, 13; clerical assistant, 28; biology, 49; chemistry, 48; elocution, 5; English, 140; French, 11; German, 19; mathematics, 40; Spanish, 15; accounting and business practice, 21; foundry work, 9; physics, 11; physical training, 11; Pitman stenography and typewriting, 70; Gregg stenography and typewriting, 75.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

CYPRESS CISTERNS AND TANKS for manufacturing, mining, and storage purposes. Write for price list. UNION CISTERN & SUPPLY CO., 3,700-3,800 Tulane Av., New Orleans.

For Sale.—Douglas fir; unusual stand of old growth; $1 per thousand feet stumpage; cruiser reports 72,000,000 board feet; good harbor. X 214 Times Annex.

At a Bargain—Three clothing sample trunks. American Dry Goods Co. of New York, 35 Mercer St.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Have a plot 72x100 on Third Av., between Claremont Parkway and 169th St., on which we will build a garage, warehouse, taxpayer, or any kind of a business building to suit good tenant. Apply B 18 Times Annex.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Flatbush.—Full 3 story and basement, stone one-family dwelling; 12 rooms, 2 baths; good neighborhood; $18,000, worth $21,000; mortgage to suit. Owner, 139 Times Downtown.

Fine old country place, modernized; no farm; all-year home; details mailed; principals only. Owner, 614 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. 188 Cooper Av.; Montclair 1181-R; frame house, 75x200; $9,500; 9 rooms and bath.

"NUPLEX IN A NUTSHELL." 1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Morritt Co.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Real Freeport bargain; fine nine-room house, all improvements, garage, for $5,000, $800 cash. Drawer D.

Attention.—Two lots, best location Floral Park; accept reasonable offer. L 210 Times Downtown.

First-class factory rooms, 80x60 each; every comfort and convenience; steam heat free; Bush Terminal Railroad switch at door; one, two or four floors. Dannemiller Coffee Co., 116 39th St., Brooklyn.

4,000 square feet, fireproof building, for silk finisher and dyer with live steam at 187 East 25th; cheap. Brackett Realty Co., 122 East 25th.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft., $40 up; elevator; good location. 408-412 West 13th St.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease, Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Deskroom, stenographer, telephone. Room 401, Evening Post Building. 20 Vesey St.

Lofts, light, four sides; elevator, steam heat, electric wiring. Lyon, 202 East 46th.

Deskroom to let. S. Roebuck Co., 56 Murray st.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1134 and 1647 Academy.

FURNISHED—West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

Apartment newly and completely furnished; 7 large rooms, facing Riverside Drive, to sublet at very reasonable rent; Riverside Drive, corner 187th St., subway station one block, bus two blocks; references. X 217 Times Annex.

An eight-room apartment completely furnished, piano, &c.; will sublet for Summer; immediate possession.

BURCH, 120 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

CONCORD HALL, 468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St. 7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory. completely furnished. Broderick.

Apartment, luxuriously furnished, three rooms and bath, 92d St., overlooking Central Park, $60 per month. Occupancy May 1. Box C 364 Times Downtown.

120th, 434 West.—Furnished three rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern; opposite university. Larson.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 8974.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Facing Park, furnished; immediate possession. Apt. 52, 401 West 118th St., Morningside Drive.

122d, 514 West.—Seven-room apartment, furnished, from April 1, $55. Newton.

57TH, 130 West.—Good studio; sublet, half time; Summer, whole time. 990 Circle.

FURNISHED—West Side.

98th St., 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $60 to $115 monthly; $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 80 East 42d. Murray Hill 5892.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,062, (southwest corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

Beautiful seven-room apartment, with two baths, on Riverside Drive, to sublet; regular price, $75; will sublet for $65. Apt. 1-E, 720 Riverside Drive. 7270 Audubon.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

624 West 141st.—Ideal 4-room apartment, five windows, facing Hudson, southwest exposure; $50. Hutchinson.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

142d, 605 West, Near Broadway.—Large, homelike room; elevator; shower; $4. Scott.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $450. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furniture.

Wanted, by man and wife, sitting room, bedroom, and bath; board; southern or eastern exposure; permanent; near 72d St. West; references. T 154 Times.

Three adults want furnished apartment from April 1, six months; not above 75th St., west side. J 11 Times.

Wanted, four-room furnished apartment; 181st St. section; $50 month. J 12 Times.

For three adults till Sept. 30, with kitchen preferred. L 128 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean, quiet; telephone; select house

18TH, 114 EAST (Arnold.)—Rooms $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

36TH, 149 EAST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, $5 up; running water, electricity, phone, board.

65TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Neatly furnished, warm small room; telephone; reasonable; references.

MADISON AV, 222, (near 36th.)—Nicely furnished single rooms, private house, $6.

PARK AV., 799.—One beautiful light room and kitchen. Voris. Lenox 6775.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 246 WEST.—Large light rooms; neatly furnished; all improvements. Phone Bryant 7775

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional large single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

57TH ST., 352 WEST.—Light, warm, airy rooms; comfortable; furnished; refined and central; reasonable.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room with private lavatory, electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

68TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large, airy room, running water, electricity, heat, telephone, $6.

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Room with alcove, bath adjoining; private home; conveniences; gentlemen.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, $7; others, $3.50 up; gentlemen.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; running water; refined family; phone.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculate; 3 clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Large front room; private lavatory; suitable one, two gentlemen; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, suite with private bath, or will divide; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; every convenience.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, with running water; near all car lines; also parlor.

72D, WEST.—Elegant large, front room or suite; shower, electricity, steam heat, elevator; private family. Columbus 2051.

73D, 271 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; telephone; subway.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; references.

78D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny front room; running water; private; moderate; telephone; gentlemen.

78D, 158 WEST.—Beautiful sitting room and bedroom; absolutely private bath; near subway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor; also single, double, with, without private bath; reasonable.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; private bath; second floor; private family. Owner.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Two large rooms, suitable two gentlemen or couple; board optional.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Medium, large room; bath adjoining; conveniences; $6, $9. Col. 7489.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Newly opened house, handsomely appointed rooms; electricity; kitchenette; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful front room adjoining shower bath; small room; refined home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable southern exposed rooms; bath adjoining; gentlemen only; reasonable.

78TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms, with private bath, $12; also single, $3.50, $4; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant rooms; every convenience; home comforts.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, telephone, reception room, $3 up; board optional.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium room; steam, electricity, continuous hot water; $5.

80TH, 165 WEST.—Warm, sunny rooms, furnished in ivory and wicker; single or en suite; all modern conveniences.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large room, running water, steam, electricity; reasonable; homelike.

82D, 117 WEST.—Large, small rooms, elegantly furnished; bath each floor; electricity; telephone; home privileges; convenient subway, elevated.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath, electricity; private house. 6721 Schuyler.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; running water, steam heat, electric light, use of piano and telephone. Mrs. Reopell.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished back parlor, suitable two, private bath, or entire floor.

86TH, 178 WEST.—Exclusive house; large room; southern exposure; running water, electricity.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Large room, twin beds; single rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; private house; reasonable.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms, conveniences; breakfast; private, refined Americans; references.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Near park; front parlor, alcove bedroom; $8; electricity.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, with bedroom, $8; also medium, $5; telephone.

93D, (690 West End Av.)—Suite, bath, furnished or unfurnished; other rooms.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Light single room; gentleman; elevator apartment; express, subway. Dickinson.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Very well appointed room, facing Broadway; running water; references. Bolich.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive, subway; nicely furnished room; bath, telephone.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED, PARTNERSHIP in machine shop; will invest capital and give active interest; strictest investigation; machine designer. Box 3, Pelham, N. Y.

Unique theatrical opportunity with star and producer, international reputation; moderate investment required; large profits; assured future. B 33 Times Annex.

Active partner wanted, with capital, enter business with lady buyer of waists, fine underwear; good opportunity. L 207 Times Downtown.

Large corner grocery and liquor store for sale; liquor license paid until October; excellent opportunity; Brooklyn. T 161 Times.

Business man will invest with services up to $10,000, manufacturing or agency; full particulars; strictest investigation. J 29 Times.

Salesman to connect with live mercantile house; will invest limited amount if required; best references. T 116 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts, Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 980.

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HUGHES NOW PICKED TO BEAT ROOSEVELT

Colonel's Opponents See Hope if They Can Promise Root for Secretary of State.

NEW "PUNCH" IN CAMPAIGN

Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans Plan Fight on Line of Trinidad Statement.

There was an abundance of evidence yesterday that the statement made public by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on Thursday, had been accepted everywhere as an announcement that he is again in the race for the Presidency and will head the fight against the re-election of President Wilson if he can get the nomination in the Republican and Progressive conventions, which meet in Chicago on June 7.

Reports received by Progressive and Roosevelt Republican leaders here were all to the effect that the Colonel's statement had put a new punch into the campaign which has been waged for some time by his adherents. They have accepted the Colonel's statement that "it would be a mistake to nominate me unless the country has in its mood something of the heroic" as an official sanction of their efforts to put him back into the White House.

Whether the Colonel will be able to prevent factional fights in the primaries is another question. The Massachusetts Republican boosters of Roosevelt, for instance, informed the National Progressive leaders yesterday that they would not abandon their campaign despite what the Colonel had said. In fact, they held that their position had been made much stronger by the Colonel's statement and that the movement was too far along to check.

Sure His Hat is in the Ring.

These Massachusetts Roosevelt men said that they accepted THE NEW YORK TIMES view that Roosevelt had again tossed his hat into the ring. They held that the Republican combination of Weeks, Lodge, Crane, and McCall, slated for delegates at large from Massachusetts to the Republican convention, was too strongly anti-Roosevelt to be permitted to go uncontested.

The candidates for delegates at large there favorable to Roosevelt are Congressman Gardner, Charles Sumner Bird, Grafton Cushing, and State Senator Washburn. They took the position yesterday, after reading what Roosevelt had said, that they were not seeking to go to the convention pledged to Roosevelt, though the Colonel would be their first choice.

Delegates who want to vote for Roosevelt on the first ballot will also run, as planned, in each of the districts. A conference of these candidates will be held in Boston on Monday or Tuesday to map out their campaign. At that time a statement to the people probably will be issued.

What the political leaders tried to figure out yesterday was the number of States in which a somewhat similar situation would appear. They felt, however, that such contests could be avoided in many States, especially in States where there are favorite sons.

New York Turns to Hughes.

In this State the most important development was the obvious effort to shape up the situation for the nomination of Justice Hughes and to stop the Root talk. It was considered significant that no national or State leader in the city would say a word about the Colonel. This attitude was assumed after conferences at which the new outlook was discussed.

The reason for this, it can be said, is that the Republican leaders opposed to Roosevelt are not ready yet to rub the fur the wrong way and bring on an open fight which might end the chances of a reunion in Chicago in June. They feel sure that Roosevelt cannot get the Republican nomination, but with the Colonel out in the open they realize the need for a concerted movement to get behind Hughes as the man to beat him.

There was much talk yesterday about a growing sentiment among Republicans for Hughes for President and Root for Secretary of State. It was believed by some anti-Roosevelt Republican leaders that such a slate would satisfy the followers of Mr. Root. Of course, it was admitted, no one could promise that Hughes, if elected, would make Root his chief Cabinet officer.

It has been said that these leaders feel that the Hughes-Root combination would be looked upon with favor by the Colonel since Root in his address at the Republican State convention took a stand so very much like that assumed by Colonel Roosevelt.

Republican leaders who say they never doubted that Roosevelt was after the nomination admitted yesterday that his statement had come as the climax of a situation which was daily growing more interesting. It meant that the public as well as the leaders knew that from now on the question was whether Roosevelt could win and hold control.

New Statement Expected.

The return of Colonel Roosevelt is awaited with concern as well as interest. He will leave Port of Spain on the Matura, of the Trinidad Line, next Tuesday and is due here on Thursday, March 23. Some further statment is looked for at that time, as it is predicted that the campaign for delegates to the Republican State convention will be such as to call for further action on the Colonel's part.

The Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans who are attempting to check primary contests found themselves facing another embarrassing situation yesterday, when this telegram was received at National Progressive headquarters:

Springfield, Ill., March 9, 1916.
John W. McGrath, Secretary, to Theodore Roosevelt:

I cannot accept your telegram quoting Theodore Roosevelt as a compliance with the statute. The law requires an instrument in writing signed by the Presidential candidate, and if executed by you in the name of Colonel Roosevelt, it must be accompanied by a sufficient power of attorney.

LEWIS G. STEVENSON,
Secretary of State.

Charge Political Purpose.

Mr. McGrath sent this telegram, in which he hinted that Mr. Stevenson, a Democrat, was endeavoring to cause a split in the Republican ranks for political purposes:

New York, March 10, 1916.
Lewis G. Stevenson, Secretary of State, Springfield, Ill.:

It is evident that for reasons best known to yourself you are endeavoring by taking advantage of technicalities to keep Colonel Roosevelt's name in Illinois primaries. We have done everything that we understood to be necessary to comply with your directions. If I mail you today statement executed in the name of Colonel Roosevelt by his attorneys, accompanied by a sufficient power of attorney, will you accept it as complying with the law? Answer immediately. 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

JOHN W. McGRATH,
Secretary to Theodore Roosevelt.

After a consutation with other Roosevelt followers another telegram was sent in the effort to end the Illinois mixup. It read:

Lewis G. Stevenson, Secretary of State, Springfield, Ill.:

I hereby disavow the candidacies of any and all delegates who have filed petitions in Illinois primaries expressing their preference for me for the Presidential nomination of either the Progressive or Republican Party, and I hereby instruct you not to certify the names of any such candidates to the County Clerks for printing upon the official primary ballots for the primary election to be held April 11.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
By ROOSEVELT & SON, Attorneys.

The charge made by the Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans in brief is that the refusal to take Roosevelt's name from the primary ballot has been largely due to the influence of Roger Sullivan, who, it is said, expects to run again for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket in 1918. There is a Gubernatorial fight on in Illinois this year, and it is charged that by splitting the Republican ranks on the Roosevelt issue the Democrats there hope to assure the election of their candidate and thus get control of the patronage. This, it is said, would strengthen greatly Sullivan's position in the Senatorial race. Sullivan was defeated last year by Lawrence Sherman, Republican.

NAME TERMS OF SUPPORT.

Progressives Say Presidential Candidate Must Be Their Kind.

The New York Progressive, the official weekly of the National Progressive Party, gave out for publication last night an editorial that will appear in all the local Progressive publications today, in which the plan of the Progressive Party in the forthcoming Presidential campaign is set forth. The editorial says that it is planned to nominate in June a Progressive ticket and to adopt a Progressive platform, and that the action of the convention "will stand" throughout the campaign. The editorial continues:

"There is no suggestion of amalgamation with the Republican Party. The Progressives will maintain their identity as an independent political party and a great moral force in the affairs of the United States, but in the present crisis which confronts the nation they will abstain from seeking any party advantage and open the way for united action with the Republican Party as can be brought about if the Republicans name a candidate the Progressives can accept, or accept a candidate the Progressives will name.

"One result of the recent meeting appears to be beyond question. The Progressives have taken the initiative in opening the way to united action by the Republican and Progressive voters from which may come the election of such a President as the present grave situation undoubtedly requires.

"If the way is not taken by the Republicans they alone will be responsible for such consequences as may follow.

"There has been no evasion of the grave dangers to the nation, which have been increased by the inefficiency and weakness of the present Administration. Instead, these dangers, clearly recognized and discussed, have resulted in a determination to place patriotism above party selfishness.

"It is therefore for this reason alone that a sincere effort will be made by the National Progressive Party to compose petty factional differences and unite all forward patriotic efforts for the purpose of defeating the present weak-kneed Administration at Washington and thereby save the United States from the further ravages and indecisions of the disastrous free-trade Democratic party."

PLAN BOOM FOR HUGHES.

Organized Effort in Nebraska Led by Victor Rosewater.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, March 10.—A vigorous campaign is to be conducted in Nebraska to give Justice Charles E. Hughes of the Supreme Court the Presidential preference vote of Nebraska Republicans. Justice Hughes has refused to allow his name to go on the ballot. Victor Rosewater, former National Committeeman and associated Republicans, will start their work immediately after the filings have closed in about two weeks. Mr. Rosewater, who is the owner of The Omaha Bee, has enlisted Nebraska Republican newspapers in his plan, which urges the writing of Hughes's name on the ballot in the space left blank.

Thus far seventy-four Republican newspapers are enlisted in the movement, and as many more have expressed themselves as more than lukewarm for Justice Hughes. Mr. Rosewater and his friends believe that two weeks will be sufficient time to swing the remaining newspapers into line. The Nebraska State Journal at Lincoln and The Hastings Tribune are among the newspapers which indorse Hughes. The Nebraska plan, it is asserted, is merely part of a general plan which is to be followed throughout the nation if it is successful here. The Hughes sentiment, it is said, will, after the initial move here, cause a "popular uprising" throughout the country.

PACKERS' CASES SETTLED.

Understood That Britain Has Secured Them Against Loss.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—From unofficial but reliable sources it was learned today that the long-standing cases of the American packers, involving the detention by the British Government of large quantities of meat products shipped from the United States to the neutral countries of North Europe, have been adjusted. While details of the settlement are lacking, it is known the British Government has undertaken to secure the exporters against loss by a system of long-time contracts.

Estimates of the value of the cargoes seized by the British Government or detained on the ground that they ultimately were destined to Germany or Austria, aggregate from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and for many months the packers have been conducting negotiations to secure reimbursement.

To-Day

You have an opportunity to protect yourself against the rising cost of materials for next Winter—in our

Final Clearance of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

Among the $19.50 and $25 lots you will find values that you can't touch next fall at anywhere near these prices.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

Allcock PLASTERS

The World's Greatest External Remedy.

Pain in Side, Rheumatism, Backache, —Any Local Pain.

Insist on Having ALLCOCK'S.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS BATTLE WITH FISTS

Snowball Frolic Between Freshmen and Sophomores Ends in Free-for-All Fight.

SEVERAL ARE KNOCKED OUT

A Class President's Eyes Are Closed from Blows, and University Athletes Are Among the Injured.

Two hundred freshmen of Columbia University waylaid sophomores filing out of Hartley and Hamilton Halls at noon yesterday and began to snowball them. For several minutes the sophomores, who were grouped about the entrance of the two halls, were heavily pelted by the freshmen, who had hundreds of snowballs prepared and were formed in two semi-circles with plenty of room for throwing.

In about five minutes, however, when sophomores numbering about 150 had collected under the fire of the freshmen, they charged and the snow battles between classes broke up into scores of fights between individuals. A free-for-all fight with fists was soon under way. No officers of the university appeared to intervene and the members of the two upper classes who looked on were not strong encugh in numbers to interfere, if they were inclined to.

Most of the combatants quit after the first few minutes of fist fighting, but a number of the battles went on until they were decided by a knockout. The noon hour was nearly at an end when the last of the fighters finally quit in exhaustion.

When it was all over a long line formed in front of the offices of Dr. McCastline, the university physician. Nearly all who had taken part in the battle had their clothing torn. There were a few broken noses and a large number of black eyes and severe cuts and bruises.

Robert Pennell, President of the freshman class, came into the physician's office with both eyes closed so that he could not see. Meredith Roberts, a basket ball player, had a cut reaching from his right ear to his mouth. Robert O'Loughlin, an oarsman, had an eye closed and several large bumps. Joseph Aimee, a wrestler, was painfully hurt about the body, where he had been jumped upon. Stanley Cohn, a freshman, whose face had been held down on an iron grating and drawn across, suffered from severe abrasions.

Dozens of students of both classes left the physician's office wearing bandages. Several suffered lacerations which had to be closed by stitches.

SEVENTH DINES APPLETON.

Welcomes Him to Table with Waving Flags and Cheers.

The Seventh Regiment last evening gave a dinner at the Hotel Astor to Major Gen Daniel Appleton, who recently retired as head of that organization. More than 1,200 men were present, gathered in groups under the banner of their particular company.

"Siss! Boom! Ah!" was the cry of welcome General Appleton received from a thousand throats as he entered. The cheers could be heard all over the hotel. Three cheers were given three times over, while the diners waved American flags.

Lieut. Col. Robert McLean presided. General Appleton sat at his right, and next to him Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, State Adjutant General. On the toastmaster's left were Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer.

General Appleton spoke on "Once a Gray Jacket, Always a Gray Jacket." Other speakers were Major Gen. O'Ryan, Brig. Gen. Stotesbury, Brig. Gen. Dyer, George T. Wilson, William G. Bates, Captain William R. Baker, U. S. A., and Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk.

Addresses were made by representatives of the First, Second, and Third Battalions and the Veteran Gray Jackets.

WILSON'S NAME ON TICKET.

President Authorizes Its Use in Massachusetts Primary Ballot.

BOSTON, March 10.—President Wilson, in a telegram today to Secretary of State Langtry, authorized the use of his name in the Massachusetts Presidential primaries on April 25. The telegram was in response to one sent yesterday by Secretary Langtry, calling attention to a recent change in the primary law which required candidates to sanction the use of their names.

President Wilson's telegram was as follows:

"While I am entirely unwilling to enter into any contest for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic Party, I am willing to permit the use of my name that the Democrats of Massachusetts may make known their preferences in regard to that nomination. I hereby consent, therefore, to the use of my name as a candidate for President by any candidate who seeks to be elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which is to assemble in St. Louis in June next."

CHICAGO DELEGATES NAMED.

Candidates for Primaries Selected in 22d and 23d Districts.

The delegates and alternates from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional Districts to the Republican National Convention who will be voted on at the Presidential primaries, were selected yesterday. From the Twenty-second District delegates designated are William H. Ten Eyck and John J. Knewitz. Both are from the Bronx, although part of the district is in Manhattan. The alternates are Alfred D. Simonds of the Bronx and Emanuel Hertz of Manhattan.

The delegates designated for the Twenty-third District, which also includes part of Manhattan, are Thomas W. Whittle, Park Commissioner of the Bronx, and Representative William S. Bennet of Manhattan. The alternates are Ernest W. Bradbury, Republican leader of the Thirty-fourth District, the Bronx, and John W. Kirby of Manhattan. All the delegates and alternates are strictly organization men, and are expected to oppose the Roosevelt influence at the convention. All of the Bronx delegates and alternates supported Governor Whitman at the recent Republican convention at Carnegie Hall.

Woman Held on Charge of Usury.

Judge Grice, in the First Criminal Court, Newark, yesterday held Miss Frances L. Hyland, owner of the State Brokerage Company of 830 Broad Street, in $1,500 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of usury. Miss Hyland was arrested a week ago by Prosecutor's detectives. She was convicted on a similar charge in 1913 and fined $500. It was testified that the brokerage firm charged an average interest of one-third of the principal of the loan.

JETWOOD

THE NEW E&W EARL & WILSON

A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT

COLLAR 2 FOR 25¢

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

TAPPERT TELLS OF ASSAULT

Saved from Canadian Soldiers' Attack by Our Consul, He Says.

The Rev. Reinhold C. Tappert, accompanied by his family, last night reached the home of his brother, the Rev. G. H. Tappert, at 796 East 156th Street, where he told of the attacks made upon himself and his parsonage at Berlin, Ontario, by forty members of the 118th Battalion of Canadian Volunteers.

He showed as the marks of that encounter, a discolored right eye and a scalp wound. These and other injuries he said, were inflicted by the soldiers when they dragged him from the parsonage and took him to the barracks.

"However, I and my family are suffering more from the result of nervous shock than from physical pain," he said Mr. Tappert says his enemies seemed to ignore the fact that he had been an American citizen for more than twenty-five years, and sought to find something pro-German about him because of his name. He insists that he gave not the slighest cause for the attack, either by word or deed, but preserved strict neutrality in the pursuit of his work as the pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.

After many warnings, made anonymously over the telephone, one of which was given in the name of the soldiers at the barracks, ordering him to leave town in twelve hours, Mr. Tappert, out of consideration for his congregation, presented his resignation on March 1, to take effect on April 1, at which time he had planned to return to the United States.

"A week or more before the attack on me," he said, "the soldiers wrecked a hall where the residents held meetings with which very few of my congregation were identified. At that time a member of the congregation and an official notified me that threats had been made against my life. I stayed on, however, and on Saturday night, March 4, was studying my sermon in my study at the parsonage when forty soldiers came to the door and demanded admission. It was about 10:30 P. M. While I was trying to reach the police by telephone in the hall the front door of the parsonage was broken in, and one of two sergeants ordered several men to seize me.

"I warned them that I was an American citizen, and that they would be held accountable for any attack upon me or my family. Instantly five of the twenty-five soldiers who crowded into the hall threw themselves upon me, and in the struggle one blackened my eye with a blow, another knocked out a tooth, and I was hit on the back of the head.

"Then I was paraded through the principal streets, supported on either side by two soldiers, with 200 others following, all in uniform. My captors repeatedly kicked and hit me when I refused to join in their songs. By order of Sergeant Blood I was taken to the barracks, where he tried to have me placed temporarily as a interned prisoner. Two officers there prevented this and told the ringleaders that the commander of the battalion, Colonel Lockhead, had ordered the men to let me alone. This order had been given after complaints on my behalf had been lodged with the authorities by the American Consul.

"A Captain Frazier finally called the guard, cleared the sidewalk of the soldiers, and escorted me himself back to my home, where I found my family seriously alarmed for my safety."

DATE SET FOR BABY WEEK.

May 6 to 13 Chosen at Conference Called by the Mayor.

In response to a call by the Mayor, persons interested in child welfare met yesterday at the Health Department and decided on the week of May 6 to 13 as Baby Week. Baby Week of last year, which focused attention on means for reducing infant mortality and for vigorous children, had wide effect. The Health Department wants to make the week's work even more effective.

There will be contests in which beautiful babies and healthy ones will be seen, and other methods will be used to interest the public.

Among organizations represented were the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Milk Committee, the Babies' Welfare Association, the Sage Foundation, and the International Pure Milk and Food Association.

BABY DAY FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS

Discussion Includes a Paper on Better Fathers.

A little white stork occupied the place of honor on the platform at the Child Welfare Convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Astor yesterday. At two sessions speakers discussed the subject of the baby from all points of view. A big doll which looked like a real baby was dressed before the gathering, and not a pin was used in its small wardrobe.

When the President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Pennypacker, sent word to the State and city members that she would like to have them celebrate baby week Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, the New York City Federation head, went to Mayor Mitchel, whom the women aided in Baby Week last year, to ask what the city would do for the babies. The Mayor said March was too early and too cold, so the women got up their celebration by themselves, but not without the aid of Borough President Marks.

The Borough President came in unexpectedly yesterday, made a cordial speech, and then assured the federation members that the city wanted to have their help in the Baby Week, and that he would take a representative down to the conference that was being held upon the subject that very hour in the City Hall. Mr. Marks thereupon took Mrs. Belle de Rivera, who is Honorary President of the City Federation, away from the meeting, put her into his automobile, and drove off with her, and at the close of the Fed's convention it did not know whether it was charitable to overlook the Mayor's snub and help him or not.

One of the subjects discussed yesterday was the need of better fathers.

"Men are apt to think that when they have shaken down the furnace, mowed the lawn, and provided the food for the family they have done all that is required of them," said Mrs. Haryot Hold Dey in introducing the speaker, Dr. Henry Neuman, Ethical Culture leader of Brooklyn. "Much of the unrest of the women in getting out to work for the vote is not because they want to leave the home, but because the father does not spend enough of his time in it."

HEARD PACIFIC WAVES LAP.

Western Electric Club Feasts with Receivers to Ears.

At the beefsteak dinner of the Western Electric Club, held in the Walker-Lispenard Building, 24 Walker Street, on Thursday evening, transcontinental telephony on a large scale was demonstrated to the 300 members present. At the same time an equal number of members of the Omaha Electrical Club and representatives of the press were assembled in the Omaha office of the telephone company, while at the Pacific end of the line the Efficiency Club of San Francisco was gathered. Each guest at the three gatherings was provided with an individual receiver.

Following short speeches, W. Taylor, in New York, sang "The End of a Perfect Day." W. J. Dunn, also in this city, played a banjo selection, which was received with great applause by the Omaha and San Francisco men. 'Frisco then responded with phonograph selections of "I Love a Lassie" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." Motion pictures of the Seal Rocks on San Francisco Bay were shown while the audience heard the roar of the waves which were pictured before them.

VINCENT says:

Spring Clothes.

Fine cloth in well made garments at 20% to 40% less. Why? Because I make my clothes. From maker to you costs less than: maker to merchant and then to you.

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Ave.—31st.

O'coats and Suits, $13.50 to $30.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

APOCALYPTIC.

TURKISH CRISIS SEEMS NEAR. Prophecy Speaks About the Turk. Thrilling Lecture: "WHEN THE TURK IS VANQUISHED DO THE KINGDOMS OF THIS WORLD BECOME THE KINGDOMS OF OUR LORD?" Prof. C. T. EVERSON, Hudson Theatre, 44th and B'way, 8 P. M. Free.

ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—"Hidden Gold." 8 P. M.—"God's Heroes."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Sunday, March 12. 11 A. M. "The Rest of Faith (Part 2)." 8 P. M. "The Unpardonable Sin—What It Is and Who Have Committed It." 9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Mid-Week Bible Study, Thursday Evs. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 58th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"Stand by the President," or "Are We a Nation of Doughfaces?" 8—"The Place of Fear in Religion."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"THE TRUTH REVEALED IN A SHIPWRECK, AND THE CONFIDENCE BORN OUT OF A STORM. WHOM DID PAUL MEET ON THE DECK OF THE SHIP?" 8 P. M.—"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY; OR, THE ONLY PERSON ON EARTH TODAY WHO KEEPS ANTICHRIST FROM BEING REVEALED IN ALL HIS WICKEDNESS. WHO IS THE POPE THE ANTICHRIST, OR IS HE A COMING KAISER?" Friday night, March 17, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will continue his popular exposition on "HOW TO READ THE BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT."

In the Sunday Evening Sermon Dr. Haldeman will repudiate the teaching that the Second Beast of Revelations 13 is the Antichrist.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Acting Pastor. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. preaches Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 10 A. M.—"Enlightenment Wood (Esq.) 11 A. M.—"THE DAY." 8 P.M.—"MAKING CHRISTIANITY ATTRACTIVE TO MEN."

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 234 W. 11th St. ROBERT F. Y. PIERCE, D. D., Pastor. Conducts an Evangelistic Campaign for 2 weeks, beginning Sunday, March 12, at 11 A. M. SPECIAL SERVICES EACH EVE. AT 8. Sunday: 11 A. M., "The Call of the Christ"—Membership Rally. 8 P. M., "Life's Crossroads for Choosing the Way." Illustrated with Crayon Sketches.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent. Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—Belief in Miracles. 8 P. M.—Ability to Come Back.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Ave. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M. Service 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "The Damage Done to Our Spiritual Nature by Worldly Anxieties and Lusts."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject, 8 P. M.: "Judging Others."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11. 8—"IS NEUTRALITY A FARCE?"

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, CHRISTIAN 142 West 81st St. 11 and 8. CHURCH. "At the Sign of Old Glory."

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE, First Church of Divine Science, New York, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Broadway and 45th St. Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject: "PAINFUL PLANNING."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

11 A. M.—BEATRICE FORBES ROBERTSON, Speaker. Subject: "The Feminist Movement."

8 P. M.—ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "Zoroastrianism and Old Testament Religion."

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5th Av. and 76th St. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN Sunday morning at 11, "Human Drifting and Divine Steering."

FREE SYNAGOGUE CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45 PROFESSOR CHARLES ZUEBLIN "THE WOMAN WITHOUT OCCUPATION." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow on "The Worth of Life: A Study in a Recent American Novel." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Soul of Man." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. Enelow on "The Bible in English Poetry." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. at 120th St.—Dr. HARRIS. Saturday, March 11, 11, "Step by Step. Friday, 17th, 8:15, address by Rabbi Lipkind.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St. Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor. Preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder; service, 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St. 11 A. M.—Dr. WORTH M. TIPPY preaches. 8 P. M.—Miss Jennie Hughes of China. 10 A. M.—Prof. Thompson's Bible Class for Men.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Mr. Marshall at 11 and 8; at 8 P. M., Prince Ilma, baritone, Illus. Sermon, "Livingstone." Motion Pictures of Africa.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST, Madison Av. and 126th St.—11 A. M. Miss JENNIE HUGHES of China will speak.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue. Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Holy Catholic Church." 8 P. M.—"How Methodism Came to New York."

TALCOTT WILLIAMS, LL.D. Lecture 10 AM "The Advertisement"—Dr. Jamieson, 11 AM PARK AVENUE CHURCH, Corner 86th St.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 45th St., west of Broadway. 10 A. M.—Sunday School. 11 A. M.—Rev. George E. Mayer. 8 P. M.—Rev. J. Waskom Pickett of India will give a lecture on "The Heart of India." Illustrated by stereopticon lantern slides.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

ANNA W. MILLS. 110 West 40th. Sundays, 11: "The Joyful Life." 8 P. M., 28 W. 37th: "I and My Body." Classes in "Practical Self-Healing," Thursdays, 8; Fridays, 5. 110 W. 40th. Studio 1408. All invited.

"Expression is Life; repression is death. Live to express but learn to express constructively."—Sears.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH No other Church like it anywhere. Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT. Brings out all your greater and bigger nature; aids in restoring confidence in yourself and faith in mankind, and sends you away at the close of its services better fitted and able to solve the problems of your daily life no matter how complex they are. Sundays 11:15 a. m. F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker. CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway at 44th Street. Subject: "What the New Thought Church Teaches." Beautiful Environment. Inspiring Lecture. YOU Are Welcome. Good Music. Seats Free.

HARRY GAZE, 218 Madison Avenue, Corner 36th St. Sunday, 8:15 P. M. "Life, Power, and Beauty for All." All Welcome. Special Lecture at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday Evening, March 13th, 8:15. "The Practical Psychology of Health, Youth, and Prosperity." Admission by card.

HENRY FRANK. 19 West 44th St. Sunday afternoon, 3. "Defeat of Reason." Prolog: "National Blindness."

HOW TO APPLY NEW THOUGHT PRINCIPLES TO YOUR DAILY NEEDS. Every Sunday at the Hotel Empire, (Broadway & 63d St.) at 11:15 A. M. Tomorrow's Topic: "The Coming Race." Brooklyn, Sunday, 8 P. M., Apollo Studios, Carlton and Greene Avs.

MRS. CHAPIN, THEATRE FRANCAIS, 23 West 44th St., Sunday, 11:15. "Getting at the Truth. Some Reasons Why We Miss It." Sunday evening talks, 8 o'clock, in studio, 28 West 44th St. Private and Classes Saturdays, Mondays, and Tuesdays.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 68th St. SUNDAY AT 4 P. M. THURSDAY 8P. M. Speaker—W. Ellis Williams—Public Invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., 150 West 75th Street. Service Sunday at 4 P. M. Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday. All classes free. Subject tomorrow: "Confidence in God." All welcome.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: "ESSENTIAL PREPAREDNESS." 8 P. M., former Congressman FRANCIS E. SHOBER. Subject: "PARTNERSHIPS." All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE. CHELSEA 359 West 24th Street, 11 A. M. CHURCH A dialogue at the Cross, by Rev. William Neely Ross. 8 P. M., Osborne Testimonial, by MRS. CHARLES FIELD, author of "CANADA BLACKIE."

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 & 8. West End Presbyterian, Amst. at 105th. 8, Subject: "When Neutrality Is a Crime."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Preaching tomorrow, 11 A. M., Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAMS, D. D.; 4:30 P. M., Rev. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D.

DR. PARKHURST Preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Av. and 24th St. Evening: "A Dramatic Story of Elijah." Prelude, violin, harp, and organ, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preside at both services. Offering for Chapels and Schools. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway. DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Preaching 11 and 8. Harpist, 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "ELDER BROTHER."

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. MR. JANEWAY will preach at 11 o'clock and DR. MERRILL at 4. Bible School at 9:40 A. M. General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock. Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean of the Yale School of Religion. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th Street. PUBLIC lecture by the Reverend FREDERICK JOHN FOAKES-JACKSON, D. D., Dean of Jesus College, Cambridge, England, on "LITERARY ART AND HISTORICAL ACCURACY," Monday, March 13, at five o'clock.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and at 8 P